

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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REAGAN SPEECH TO UN DISARMAMENT SESSION SCORED

Kornilov Commentary

LD181758 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Under the impact of the peace-loving policy of the socialist countries and the pressure of the anti-war movement, Washington is ever more often trying to put on the robe of a "peace-maker". Such a fresh attempt was made by the U.S. President, who was trying to claim with a serious expression on his face, addressing the special session of the U.N. General Assembly, that the USA has always shown restraint in the manufacture of arms and almost appeared and continues appearing...an an initiator of disarmament, while in answer to that the USSR is allegedly tremendously building up its military might.

Such claims are so far from the truth that they could, perhaps, be disregarded, had it not been for the fact that they come from the President of the United States, a man whom it, apparently, does not become to treat facts too freely by virtue of his high rank. But what do facts say? We will not go too far into history and recall that it was precisely the USA and not the USSR which was the first to create the most destructive weapon ever -- the atomic bomb and to use it as long as 1945 [as received] without any military need against the peaceful inhabitants of the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

In the subsequent period it was precisely the USA which took the lead in the arms race, including in strategic arms, and initiated the creation of new types of weapons, whereas the USSR, being concerned with its security, was only forced to answer those bellicose steps. It must be recalled for reference sake that an intercontinental strategic bomber was created in the USA in 1948, and in the USSR -- in 1954-1955. A nuclear-powered submarine with nuclear missiles on board was operated in the USA in 1960, and in the USSR -- in 1968. Multiple warhead intercontinental missiles appeared in the USA in 1964, and in the USSR only several years later. It is not Soviet, but American experts themselves who testify that by the early seventies the USA had initiated the creation of 23 major systems of weapons out of the 25 created in the world. Since then the number of such American "initiatives" has further grown, it suffices to recall the neutron weapon and the chemical binary charges. How does it all tally with claims about U.S. "restraint" in the arms race?

Another thing must be also pointed out: Always, as soon as the threat emerges of the appearance of new ever more dangerous types of weapons, the USSR and not the USA proposes that their creation be renounced on a mutual basis. The Soviet Union has for many years now been pressing for an end to all nuclear tests. It is precisely the USSR which actively came out and continues declaring for a cut in strategic weapons. It proposes that nobody in the world should produce the neutron weapon. All these and many other proposals have been rejected by Washington in its pursuit of unattainable military superiority. And on these days, too, when the whole world is welcoming the Soviet Union's decision not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, it is precisely in Washington, where they continue hatching the concept of the first nuclear strike, trying to belittle the importance of the Soviet initiative and picture it as being of "little significance."

It is enough to mention in this connection also that in the coming five year period the Reagan administration is planning to spend on material preparations for war 1,500 billion dollars, almost as much as all the NATO countries combined spent on military purposes over the whole decade of 1968-1977! One cannot help mentioning in this connection the U.S. stand on the question of strategic weapons and medium-range nuclear weapons which has been reaffirmed at the recent NATO Council session in Bonn. This stand excludes the possibility of holding productive talks, as it presupposes actually unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union.

But where, one may ask, are the facts or at least a semblance of facts confirming the President's proposition about Washington's "restraint" in the production of arms? Such facts are non-existent. Reagan's pompous statements on that subject at the United Nations Organization are not more than biased rhetoric. And this, to be frank, is the very least that can be said about them.

Kiselev Commentary

LD181440 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 18 Jun 82

["President Reagan: Whom Does He Take the General Assembly Delegates For?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- TASS commentator Yevgeniy Kiselev writes:

We have never been aggressors, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said on Thursday. A strange statement, to say the least. As if he were speaking before small children at some provincial American school.

What is more, the words he said were not a chance remark. That phrase was the quintessence of his speech, its keystone.

And the U.S. President was speaking in the United Nations before diplomats and other representatives of 157 sovereign states, who assembled for the special session of the General Assembly on disarmament. The statement was made before people of whom many not only know the history of the USA from textbooks, theoretically, but also know it well practically, so to say, from their own bitter experience. And history refutes a hundred percent the assertions of the American President.

Properly speaking, the entire history of development of American imperialism has been inseparably linked with foreign expansion. In the forties of last century, the United States annexed almost a half of the territory of neighbouring Mexico, and three decades later it made an attempt at military expansion in Korea. Then the United States annexed the Hawaii Islands and unleashed a war with Spain, as a result of which it seized the Philippines, Guam and Puerto Rico islands and established protectorate over Cuba. At the beginning of this century the United States undertook a military intervention in Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Cuba. If all these actions are not aggression then how to qualify them? As defence of the United States against Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Cuba? In our time, as the delegates of the General Assembly session remember, the United States has pursued the same line.

It would be recalled, for instance, that in June 1950 American troops, jointly with the troops of the South Korean puppets, attacked the People's Democratic Republic of Korea in order to bring down the people's system there. In June, 1954, the United States overthrew a progressive government in Guatemala which dared to tread on the interests of the American concern United Fruit. In July, 1958, American Marines landed on the sand beaches of Lebanon. As is known, they were not sent there for a holiday. And, finally, the United States launched a "dirty war" in Vietnam in order to suppress the desire of the Vietnamese people for freedom, independence and the unity of their country. Incidentally, the U.S. losses in that war exceeded those it suffered in the Second World War and amounted to 360,000 killed and wounded.

It is evidently known to all, except Mr Reagan, that in the period after the end of World War Two to the end of 1975, the United States started armed conflicts, resorted to force or threatened to use force on 215 occasions. Such are the figures of the well-known Brookings Institute in America, an establishment which can hardly be suspected of any anti-American sentiments. After World War Two the American leadership considered on 19 occasions different versions of using nuclear weapons, including four times against the Soviet Union and its allies.

According to the selfsame Brookings Institute the United States widely used so-called troop-landing diplomacy. American troops were used during this period 71 times to achieve the foreign-policy and military-strategic aims of the USA.

The U.S. naval forces which are traditionally used for aggressive operations abroad were brought into action 177 times while its air forces took part in such operations on 103 occasions.

These operations were carried out in different regions and at different places in the world in accordance with the freely interpreted "national", "vital" interests of the USA, interests which cover almost the entire globe.

So the raging conflicts and aggression which the U.S. President sees everywhere in the world, are, in considerable measure, the result of the United States' aggressive foreign policy course. And the President's words in the United Nations, if compared with the real facts of history, can only puzzle or anger the world public.

Matveyev Commentary

LD181512 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Jun 82

[By IZVESTIYA political observer Vikentiy Matveyev]

[Text] The head of the American administration, like the leadership of the Atlantic bloc as a whole, evidently found himself in a difficult situation. To express himself negatively concerning our initiative would mean essentially to come out in favor of nuclear war. So how did the American President act? He decided to pass over in complete silence the Soviet Union's statement on not being the first to use nuclear weapons. Neither did he speak at this UN forum about what was being disseminated quite recently at the Bonn meeting of the NATO countries' leaders, the new extensive American programs to push ahead with the most destructive weapons.

He asserted that the United States had never been the aggressor and had always displayed restraint and would be guided by this in the question of disarmament. But according to the calculations of American scientists, for example, in the postwar period the United States has brought weapons to bear in various corners of the world 218 times. During the same period it has threatened the use of nuclear weapons 33 times.

Such are the facts. The U.S. President obviously thinks that these facts can be easily ignored, but people remember them. The peoples can also see that socialism is again showing an example of how one must struggle in practice for the triumph of the cause of peace on our planet. There is no doubt that the new Soviet peace initiative will have a desired effect on the political climate in the world. The highest duty of governments which recognize their responsibility to mankind is to make every effort not to allow a nuclear catastrophe.

PRAVDA International Review

LD200956 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 20 TASS -- "The world press, commenting on the U.S. President's speech at the United Nations as, mildly speaking, 'unimpressive', writes with disappointment that the contents of the 'package of peace initiatives' which he brought to the U.N. rostrum are not a fresh product and were prepared solely for propagandist purposes," says PRAVDA's International Review.

The Soviet and foreign press wrote much about the essence of those "initiatives", the newspaper recalls. The utterly clear characteristics of them was given in the speech delivered by the leader of the Soviet delegation at the session of the U.N. General Assembly: "It is enough to remove the outer cover from the Washington-announced plan concerning strategic armaments and this will come to light: It is directed at undercutting the security of the other side and at keeping a free hand for the realization of its own military programmes. Such a lopsided, abnormal approach is unrealistic and unacceptable."

"The USA, developing and introducing new and new types of weapons and armaments," PRAVDA writes, "now seeks by hooks or by crooks to achieve strategic military superiority over the USSR and its allies for quite an obvious purpose -- to get a lever for pressure on them and to make them go to political changes suitable to imperialism right up to the elimination of the existing system in these countries."

PRAVDA goes on: "It is such untenable claims by latterday candidates for 'world dictators' that predetermine their approach to the entire problem of limitation and reduction of both conventional and nuclear armaments. The principle is also an imperial one practised way back in the days of the Caesars of ancient Rome: 'What is allowed for Jupiter is not allowed for the bull'. In other words, everything that contributes to the achieving of military superiority by the USA and its allies is allowed. As the occupants of the White House states more than once, almost God himself entrusted the leadership of the world to the United States. And so, everything that contributes to preserving the established existing parity in the field of nuclear armaments is not allowed for anyone!"

"If the U.S. President and his entourage think to conduct negotiations with the Soviet Union on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe precisely from such positions," PRAVDA stresses, "success will hardly be achieved at the negotiations. It is high time the Washington 'Caesars' understood that the socialist community will conduct negotiations only on an equal basis."

#### Comparison of TASS Report

A TASS report entitled "From Old Positions" is published in 19 June Moscow PRAVDA in Russian, page 5. Compared with the Moscow TASS English item published in the 18 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 7, it varies as follows:

Page AA 7, paragraph one, PRAVDA carries the dateline "18 June" instead of "17 June."

Same page, paragraph three, line two reads in PRAVDA: "...for the 'removal of the nuclear catastrophe threat overhanging the lives of all peoples.'" (adding quotation marks)

Same page, paragraph four, line two reads in PRAVDA: "...the American proposals..." (instead of "proposal")

Page AA 8, first paragraph, last sentence reads in PRADA: He obviously needed all that to cover up the well-known violations by the United States of that protocol. (rewording, eliminating phrase)

Same page, after fourth paragraph, PRAVDA adds: "...relations between states."

R. Reagan's pronouncements brought a sharply critical reaction in the U.S. press. "It would be far better," the New York TIMES writes today, "if Reagan also pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons instead of allowing people like Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, General Rogers to publicly state -- as he did, moreover, on the very day when the Soviet Union announced its pledge -- that he would recommend the concept of being first to deliver a nuclear strike."

A mass demonstration.... (adding paragraph)

#### BREZHNEV INITIATIVE CONTRASTED WITH REAGAN SPEECH

LD201550 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] From the moment that the message from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was heard from the rostrum of the UN General Assembly and the Soviet Union's pledge not to be first to use nuclear weapons came into force, the public has been waiting to see what the response of the other nuclear powers, and primarily of the United States, would be to this historic initiative.

Thanks to this step, the opportunity has been created to exclude forever the threat of a nuclear catastrophe for mankind. Only one thing is necessary: for other states to follow our example. But it looks as if those in Washington do not wish to do this. The reasons are understandable. The U.S. military doctrine is in practice built upon the first use of nuclear weapons, and in Washington at the moment, evidently, they are thinking not so much about how to find a mutually acceptable solution in order to put an end to the danger of nuclear conflict as about how to reject the Soviet initiative most adroitly. In their public statements, U.S. official spokesmen are trying to devalue the significance of the Soviet decision, representing it as a propaganda manoeuvre, according to the well-known cliché.

U.S. President Reagan, speaking at the assembly session, preferred to pass over the Soviet pledge in silence. Meanwhile, he stated that he awaits deeds, not words, from us. Alas, the head of the White House has once again clearly missed the point. If we compare words and deeds, then it is on the American side that peaceful assurances are in no way in conformity with the stepping up of nuclear weapons on an unprecedented scale. And the significance of our initiatives is amplified by the fact that they are of a practical nature. Surely the pledge we have adopted is a concrete step: Apart from all else, it is intended to increase the level of trust between states and to facilitate the cause of disarmament as a whole.

This is understood today by many. According to the French paper LE MONDE, not all the United States' Western partners hastened to follow Washington in evaluating the Soviet pledge as a propaganda gesture. On the countries of the Third World and the public in the West the Soviet initiative, as LE MONDE recognizes, made a great impression. The strength of its influence, and that of our other proposals, consists in the fact that it reflects the demands of millions of supporters of peace from various countries in the world, including the United States. Let us recall that four prominent former U.S. administration figures have made a call for rejecting the concept of a first nuclear strike, and that the movement for freezing the nuclear arsenals of the two great powers is becoming broader in the United States. This idea is also close to the Soviet Point of view.

#### REAGAN'S POLICY TOWARD PEACE MOVEMENT NOTED

LD171628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The actions of the American and world public in support of peace and against the threat of nuclear war arouse intense animosity from the U.S. administration. Only this can explain the fact that President Reagan has personally joined in the campaign of discrediting and disorienting this movement. An example of the attempts to discredit those who are fighting for peace was his recent speech in Texas, in which he called peace demonstrations hostile and alleged against all logic that they are the result of Moscow's intrigues. Meanwhile, quite recently, and while in West Europe, the U.S. President hypocritically stated that he shares the aims of the movement and would even take part personally in an antiwar demonstration.

What prompted Reagan to change his tactics so abruptly and to move from flirting with participants in the movement for peace to attempts to compromise that movement? It was the fact that his peace-loving statements, with which his particularly militaristic speeches were sprinkled, were believed by no one. Convincing proof of this was the latest mass antiwar demonstration in New York, in which more than 1 million people took part and which turned into a judgment on the U.S. administration's bellicose course which is fraught with the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE FOR 29 JUN

LD201446 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 20 Jun 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, foreign affairs journalist; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, all-union radio political commentator on foreign affairs]

## UN Disarmament Session

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrade radio-listeners. The main event of this week, an event which by all probabilities will remain prominent also in the time to come, was Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the second special session of the UN General Assembly. As you know, this message contained a statement that the Soviet Union undertakes the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This commitment came into effect immediately upon its having been made public from the rostrum of the UN General Assembly.

[Bovin] Many speakers made statements in this connection and these statements will continue, each one more earnest than the other. They all are talking about the same thing, about disarmament, and have been submitting various proposals. Here is yet another example. One more concrete and feasible, indeed already implemented, thing is being put forward -- in other words, the commitment we have made and which is already in force.

[Levin] Such a thing has never happened in the history of the General Assembly. This speaks for itself that the Soviet Union is really striving to solve the key questions. It must be said that the General Assembly sessions, the special sessions -- this was the second special session already devoted to the issues of disarmament -- generally speaking have grown accustomed to initiatives from the Soviet Union, and it was expected that they probably did not expect quite such a far-reaching, concrete and important proposal.

[Shishlin] It seems to me that there is another important circumstance in this connection. In the time which elapsed between the first and the second special sessions of the UN General Assembly -- the first session was held in 1978 -- the results of the efforts toward disarmament have not been positive, and furthermore, they have frankly been negative. The military expenditure in the world in 1978 was in the region of, say, \$300 billion; at present this expenditure is \$600 billion. Therefore, it is of course extremely important to find an initiative which will work, in order to change the political-psychological climate in the world. And of course the Soviet commitment is a step just in this direction, a commitment which was undertaken unilaterally by our country, not to be the first to use nuclear arms. It seems to me that not only is this undertaking in itself concrete, that this step is concrete, but that this step corresponds very adequately to that philosophy of peace which, very simply, it is vitally important to follow in the conditions of the nuclear century. This is so because all issues of ideological struggle, of world view, all other problems, all become issues of only second order....

[Bovin] Yes, because in order to argue about something or other and make it clear whose way of life is better, first of all we must be alive. This comes first.

[Shishlin] Yes, of course the issue of the first order is the main and most important one, to preserve and consolidate peace, to succeed in keeping peace.

[Levin] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message also emphasizes that in making this decision, the Soviet Union proceeds from the indisputable and at the same time determining fact in the present-day international situation that should a nuclear war break out this could mean the destruction of human civilization and possibly the end of all life itself on earth. And here the Soviet Union is making a concrete and real step toward preventing such a catastrophe.

Of course, the peoples of the whole world and the Soviet Union have the right to expect that following the decision of the Soviet Union, there will be reciprocal steps on the part of other nuclear powers. If the other nuclear powers take upon themselves similarly clear and precise commitments not to be the first to use nuclear arms this in practice will be equivalent to an overall ban on the use of nuclear weapons. This is what the overwhelming majority of countries in the world are calling for.

Comment on Reagan Speech

[Bovin] However, as reported earlier, Reagan has already made a speech in New York and completely sidestepped the issue. All were waiting to hear how Reagan would answer this since naturally this is directed first of all to the Americans. But Reagan nevertheless simply passed over this question without giving it as much as a mention. The American stance on this matter is known. They reason as follows: If we declare we are relinquishing the possibility of making the first nuclear strike we automatically give the Soviet Union the possibility to start an aggression with the use of conventional weapons. This is the logic of the Americans.

This logic is indefensible, first of all because we have no intention of beginning any aggression; rather, they do not want to remodel their intrinsically aggressive strategy regarding the possibility of making the first nuclear strike in a possible military conflict. So, although one would like to be mistaken, I think that the Americans, at least in the foreseeable future, will be unlikely to accept this because it runs counter to their present aims, above all in foreign policy. It is being written that France and Britain will not go against America, but they have already made a statement that they will not be first to use nuclear weapons.

[Shishlin] Another factor was present in Reagan's speech. He used the tribune of the United Nations, of this special session, to try out his latest fabrications about the direction of Soviet foreign policy, and he repeated the myths, which have already bored everybody quite sufficiently, about the Soviet Union's attitude toward chemical and bacteriological weapons, although Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message talks about chemical weapons as well and about the Soviet Union's readiness to begin talks soon on the banning and complete elimination of chemical weapons, and here it is up to the Americans. But, how do things stand with America, with the Reagan administration? They are endeavoring to advertize their wares, and in general it must be plainly said that they know how to do that. But their wares, as regards ideas on disarmament, are all rather one-sided. But among the new ideas they have proposed -- I say new because the United States' position on matters of strategic arms limitation and reducing strategic armaments in medium-range nuclear weapons is well-known -- they have now put forward an idea about progress at the Vienna talks on reducing armaments and armed forces in central Europe.

[Bovin] But here the principle is the same. We reduce more, and they reduce less.

This idea of inequality, lack of proportion in reductions, runs through all of Reagan's proposals and by the same token the good will and sincerity of the Americas are in question.

[Shishlin] Actually the inequality is obvious. They propose that the Warsaw Treaty forces be reduced by 260,000 officers and men, and the NATO forces by 90,000. This is the picture.

[Levin] Incidentally, I have formed the impression that many Western delegations, at least insofar as one may judge by the utterances of the NATO countries' bourgeois press, expected significantly more from Reagan's speech, and now this speech has caused them deep disappointment. Generally speaking, it is colorless in itself, and against the background of the definite steps being taken by the Soviet Union it looks simply wretched, and this of course draws attention to itself.

The Americans are striving to use the special session to give broad publicity to their foreign policy. In this connection the New York TIMES published a curious note. It says that the work of the UN General Assembly special session is going in so many different directions that it is sometimes difficult for the delegates to understand what exactly is happening.

The U.S. delegation is particularly stressing the elucidative aspect of the session and organizing excursions by foreign leaders, delegates and parliamentarians to special exhibitions designed to demonstrate that the United States is consistently adhering to a constructive position in international affairs and that it has more than once proposed that control over arms be ensured. But in the struggle for minds -- and I stress that the New York TIMES is writing this -- there have been defeats. A few days ago parliamentarians coming to the session as observers organized a debate between the delegates from the United States and the Soviet Union. For the Americans this debate was a complete catastrophe, a British member of parliament noted afterwards.

At first the audience was in general amicably disposed towards the United States, but at the end many people started to shout at the Americans and argue with them. The impression formed of the Americans was one of bellicose and poorly informed people. I think this is very indicative and very characteristic. But at the same time, of course, one needs to say first of all that our initiative produced a very broad response and very broad approval. The speech of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, when he read out Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message -- and this has been noted by very many newspapers -- produced stormy applause. The correspondent of the American ABC television network noted that Gromyko was applauded, but not by the Americans.

[Bovin] Indeed, comrades, we were able to see on television that the American delegation sat there with fairly sour expressions and listened, of course, without applauding at all. Naturally, too, the whole broad spectrum of our proposals is set forth in the Soviet memorandum, which has been published and which comrades who are listening to us have obviously already read. It enumerates a whole number of interesting proposals, which taken together should provide and approach to solving the problem of disarmament.

[Shishlin] The memorandum in effect sums up all those ideas that were put forward by our state....

[Bovin interrupts] Yes, indeed.

[Shishlin continues] ...of late, and sums up those initiatives which were in particular put forward by Leonid Ilich at the trade union and Komsomol congresses and in his Tashkent speech.

[Levin] Now that it has become evident that the American delegation and President Reagan do not have any constructive proposals, some Western news agencies are attempting to give the impression that altogether at this session the Americans have allegedly found themselves in an unfavorable situation. This unfavorable situation, they claim, is to be explained by the differences between north and south -- the developing countries and the highly developed capitalist states -- and by no means least by the events in Lebanon and in particular by the veto that the U.S. delegation placed on the resolution proposed in the Security Council, which condemned Israel for this glaring aggression against a sovereign neighboring state.

#### Situation in Lebanon

The Lebanese events have cast a gloomy shadow over the entire special session of the UN General Assembly, and certainly this shadow has been cast to an equal degree upon both the U.S. and the Israeli delegations. The Soviet Government statement which was issued at the beginning of this week emphasized that the Israeli aggression was being carried out within the framework of the so-called strategic cooperation between Tel Aviv and Washington. Indeed, the facts confirm very convincingly that such cooperation is taking place.

[Bovin] The fact is that those goals which the Israelis have set themselves -- such as, say, weakening and, if possible, liquidating the PLO and its military infrastructure, ending the Syrian presence in Lebanon and creating a Lebanese government which would be, so-to-speak, obedient to Tel Aviv and Washington -- these goals are definitely shared by the Americans.

However, the means employed by the Israelis, which reach the level of genocide, and their policy of bloody adventure have, of course, created fairly big difficulties for the Americans in their relations with other Arab states and also in their relations with their European allies. For this reason the Americans, of course, would have preferred a more scrupulous method of action. That is self-evident. But once this has happened, they will support Israel, and Begin knows very well that, however much Washington might grumble, the Americans will be on Israel's side. This very nearly creates an atmosphere of impunity for the Israelis.

[Shishlin] In this connection Washington's grumbling is of a rather hypocritical nature, because back in 1981 the whole situation in Lebanon was discussed by the United States with Israeli public representatives, and in general the United States did have an approximate idea of Israel's way of thinking and intentions. I would go even further, since we are at present speaking of, say, the goals of Israel's aggression. It is true, of course, that the United States is now saying that affairs must be conducted toward a political settlement of the conflict and toward the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

[Bovin] It is understood that this means both Israeli and Syrian forces.

[Shishlin] This has correspondingly been adopted as the first intermediate goal but in a way, as you were saying, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, it means routing the Palestinian resistance movement. In general it seems to me that Israel is implementing far more extensive plans. It is possible to discern not so far off an idea, which is by no means alien to Israel's leaders, that is, the creation of some sort of greater Israel. It is difficult to say whether this is to be by territorial gains. Although Israel has already acquired substantial territorial gains, which is well known, or by creating a kind of chain of....

[Bovin] But it is quite clear that it is by a final annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and here is the territory of greater Israel. And also by a cordon of states which will benevolently tolerate such Israeli policies. This is the basic design.

[Levin] And this design in its essence is also close to the United States. I would like to bring in here a quotation from the American magazine U.S. NEW & WORLD REPORT, which in its feature on Washington gossip carries short reports. These short reports sometimes reveal volumes of meaning. One of these brief reports says plainly that while publicly condemning the Israeli attack on Lebanon highly-placed American officials reckon that in the end this bloodbath will bring some advantage, will strengthen the prospects of creating, as they say, a united Lebanon free from the well-armed Syrian forces, and also bring about a readiness among moderate Palestinians -- meaning those who want to be quislings on the West Bank of the Jordan -- to take part in talks with Israel concerning autonomy.

And here is one more aspect of American interest, which was reported by the Pentagon correspondent of ABC television: The Pentagon has been rubbing its hands with pleasure; the Lebanese conflict has turned into a kind of testing ground for the latest American weaponry which had never before been tried out in combat conditions. Thus the Pentagon strategists received information inaccessible by any other means....

[Bovin] All this is, generally speaking, a typical story, because it was with similar attention to detail that the military were following the performance of weapons, say, around the Malvinas Islands; this happened also in Vietnam. This is, regrettably, if I may say so, the reality of the situation.

[Levin] This is the reality, but it also demonstrates that the Americans in supplying weapons to Israel, in equipping Israel with arms, are banking on their effective use; and they received confirmation of this effect use. As regards the methods employed by Israel in its actions, here the strongest characterization, I would say, was given by Austrian Chancellor Kreisky. He has repeatedly condemned the Israeli authorities already for their aggressive policies, and recently he stated that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon is a disaster because the Palestinian problem remains unresolved as ever, which is a disaster for the future of Israel because its reputation in the world has been undermined.

[Bovin] Judging by everything, Israel has achieved a military victory. This is obvious. However, this is what is called a Pyrrhic victory since it has resulted in even fewer friends for Israel and even more enemies than ever. Because as a result the Near East knot has become even tighter, and because in the end all that has happened -- and here the Israelis always refer to some actual need to reinforce their security -- all that has happened does not strengthen the security of Israel but rather makes its position even more complicated in perspective.

[Shishlin] In his time General de Gaulle used to say that states have no friends, only interests. It seems to me, mentioning that the State of Israel now has fewer friends, that maybe the calculation here is not quite correct. That same friend who was encouraging the aggression remains a friend of Israel. And, as regards friends in the Arab world, Israel has never had any. It is another matter, however, that the seeds of hostility and hatred which have been in the soil of the Near East are spread about there in abundance of course, and primarily in the framework of Israel's relations with its Arab neighbors.

And so, the knot has been drawn even tighter. And where do things go from here? There is always the question of how events are going to develop further. Here I believe that now of course is not the right moment when it would be possible to rely on convening an international conference to seek out an overall just settlement of the Near East conflict. But the value of this idea itself -- which is not only a Soviet idea but that of many countries which are demonstrating an interest in having the Near East conflict quelled -- the value of this idea, it seems to me, as a result of the bloodbath, as has already been said here, perpetrated by the Israelis in the Lebanon, the value of this idea has grown.

[Bovin] There is another aspect to all these events, which in my opinion is very important. The impunity, the sense of impunity, with which Israel embarks on such adventures is on the one hand undoubtedly connected with U.S. aid, as we have already said, and on the other hand of course with the disunity of the Arab world. This is a fundamental factor in the present situation, the factor which permits the Israelis to act thus. For instance, not long ago the National Liberation Front Central Committee held a plenum in Algeria, where very bitter words were spoken about the disunity of the Arab world. In Morocco the Party of Progress and Socialism held a plenum where this idea was also very forcefully expressed. This, I repeat, is of course a factor which creates the prerequisites for such actions by Israel. And hence the conclusion suggests itself that an effective struggle against Israel's aggressive policy presupposes the unity of the Arab world.

[Shishlin] That's undoubtedly an important idea.

[Levin] Yes, and since it is being so loudly talked about now, and the need for unity among Arab states and peoples is recognized, this too is another factor which ought to make itself felt in the future, and another factor testifying to the fact that Israel's military success in Lebanon is a Pyrrhic victory.

Incidentally, I believe that to a great extent if not in full -- or maybe even in full -- the same assessment may be applied to the results of the military actions in the Falkland/Malvinas Islands.

#### Falkland Islands' Problems

[Bovin] Yes. Yes, that is similar, of course, because the same military victory has been achieved, but the political problems have not been resolved. And this incidentally confirms a more general idea, that there are some problems which have no military solution in principle. Both the problem of the Malvinas and that of the security of Israel, if you like, belong here.

Well, in the South Atlantic after the capitulation of the garrison at Puerto Argentino there has been a rather uncertain situation for a few days now, meaning that the British are putting pressure on Buenos Aires, seeking a general statement from the Argentines to the effect that they will no longer attempt to change the position by military means.

There have been no such statements yet, and as for London, the British have to date adopted an uncompromising position, that is, no Argentine participation in determining the fate of the Falkland Islands. That is London's position now.

[Shishlin] Recently one of the Western magazines carried a cartoon which depicted Thatcher in the form of a mermaid; her tail looked like South America, and her ears were adorned with earrings in the shape of the Falkland Islands. But a mermaid is a mythical creature, and Thatcher of course is not mythical, nor is British policy, but this little war, this strange, undeclared war, has produced a chain of events which are of course far more significant than that little war. This chain of events is linked with U.S. relations with Latin America, Latin America's relations with Europe.

[Bovin] And also U.S. relations with Europe, by the way....

[Shishlin] Yes. This is related of course to the political future of the present regime in Argentina, and to some extent it is related to the political future of the conservative Cabinet in Britain.

[Levin] But for the time being they are rejoicing there. When the news of the capitulation of the Argentine garrison reached Britain, a huge crowd gathered at 10 Downing Street, in front of the prime minister's residence, and sang the anthem of the colonial period, "Rule Britannia!" A public opinion poll shows that 51 percent of Britons approve of Thatcher's action, but after all, this fervor will soon pass. They are now already beginning to reckon up the material and human losses.

[Bovin] Well, the situation there is as follows, as far as I understand it: 250 Britons and 800 Argentines killed.

[Levin] The Argentines themselves....

[Bovin] The British have taken prisoner -- well, the commander there on the islands says 8,000-9,000, and the minister of defense says 13,000-15,000, so somewhere in between; the Argentines have taken 1 British soldier prisoner. In ships, the Argentines sank six major British ships, and the British sank two Argentine ships. As for aircraft, the Argentines shot down 9 Harriers and 11 British helicopters, and the Argentines lost, according to British figures approximately 90 combat aircraft.

That is roughly it, and in general this is the cost of that war, and it is not even the total cost. It is also quite impressive.

[Levin] And in monetary terms, so to speak, it has cost the two sides, according to those calculations that have been made to date, \$3 billion, most of which -- \$1.8 billion [as heard] -- was spent by Britain. Now, incidentally, the British are faced with the problem of what to do next.

[Bovin] They are being swayed by chauvinism. Now the problem of what to do next: It is said that they wish to keep a garrison there.

[Levin] That would cost a further 1 billion pounds annually. [as heard]

[Bovin] They intend to keep a garrison of 3,000 men, plus the fact that they are to expand the airfield and keep Harriers there, and they want to keep Phantoms there.

[Levin] And two submarines.

[Bovin] Yes. This means that in general it will still be fairly costly. But after all the point lies not even in this aspect. A shift in political emphasis is taking place, something which Nikolay Vladimirovich has been discussing. Thus Britain will have permanently bad relations with Latin America. That is the first thing. Second, Western Europe which has been supporting Britain at this critical moment is altogether not interested in permanently freezing relations with Latin America. Thus a fresh rift will be appearing in relations between Britain and continental West Europe.

[Levin] Or with Japan.

[Bovin] Moreover, there will be complications in relations with the Americans.

[Shishlin] The worst casualty which we have been forgetting to mention is the OAS, which has long been gasping from discord. Now it is simply cracking up and disintegrating from the blows it has received from this crisis.

[Levin] These events -- Israel's aggression in Lebanon and the British aggression in the South Atlantic -- have shown once again very convincingly that the leading Western powers -- and Israel's aggression without the United States, as we have already said, would be absolutely impossible -- are banking on a military solution of political problems, although there cannot be such a solution.

#### Socialist Unity

In these conditions it is particularly important to counter the course of preparing war and unleashing armed conflicts by the course of peace and peaceful cooperation. It is this course that is being pursued in a clear-cut, consistent and steadfast way by the Soviet Union. This course was most clearly reflected in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the second special session of the UN General Assembly, in Comrade Gromyko's speech and in the memorandum from the Soviet Government which was distributed at the second special session. This course is being pursued together with us by the states of the socialist community. The document of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the results of the 36th CEMA session notes that the session's resolute condemnation of the actions by the imperialist circles of the United States and its allies, which are directed at complicating relations with CEMA member countries, reflects the consistent line of fraternal communist and workers' parties of strengthening peace and preserving detente. We are firmly confident that this course of peace and peaceful cooperation has a future. This course provides the answer to the most burning problem of the present-day international situation.

Here our program is at end. Thank you, esteemed listeners, for your attention. All the best to you.

#### ZHUKOV DISCUSSION OF CURRENT WORLD EVENTS

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["Talk" by Yu. A. Zhukov, chairman of the "Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace"]

[Text] Good day, dear friends. We are meeting today in an atmosphere when the antagonism between forces of peace and forces of war is sharply intensifying. Last week mankind, shocked by the monstrous crime of the aggressors and seized by anger, witnessed acts of military tyranny unprecedented in a long time. Rivers of blood flowed in the Near East and hundreds and thousands of people were killed by bombs, tank treads, shells and missiles. All these weapons carried trademarks of the United States and their military allies. You saw on your television screens the explosions of lethal means of human destruction, heard the roar of the cannonade and observed tragic pictures which vividly reminded the older generation of what had occurred during World War II -- roads filled by refugees, mothers carrying killed infants and burning cities and settlements. And at this very time the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament began its work in New York. Representatives of many states addressed it one after another and spoke with great alarm about the ever-increasing aggravation of the international situation, the growing threat of a nuclear war and the senseless arms race waged by the United States and its NATO allies.

This alarm was particularly intensified in connection with the fact that this time, too, just as in 1978 when President Carter gathered his allies in Washington, parallel with the first special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, and foisted obligations on them not to decrease but to increase arms expenditures by 3 percent annually, the present U.S. President Reagan, in his turn, has held a meeting of the heads of state and government of the NATO countries in Bonn, where again discussion centered on increasing this aggressive bloc's military might.

Millions of people of our planet attentively watched the work of the special UN General Assembly session and intensely awaited the address of the USSR delegation. They believed and hoped that the country of the great Lenin would utter its weighty word and would as always make an important proposal which would show the way out of the difficult situation which has been created because of the fact that the United States and NATO, breaking all agreements and understandings reached with such difficulties in the 70's, have sharply returned to the cold war era. And the peoples were not deceived in their hopes.

Last Tuesday, on 15 June, Comrade Gromyko, member of our party's Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, mounted the rostrum and made public the message of Comrade Brezhnev, the head of our state and party, which contained our leadership's vitally important decisions and proposals. Their implementation would have given an effective impulse to stopping the senseless arms race and turning to practical measures of real disarmament.

That evening in the Vremya newscast you saw the expressive sequences showing the intense attention with which the representatives of all countries without exception listened to this message. You heard the thundering applause which resounded in the hall of the General Assembly when Comrade Gromyko read these words: Guided by the desire to do all in its power to deliver the peoples from the threat of nuclear devastation and ultimately to exclude its very possibility from the life of mankind, the Soviet state solemnly declares: The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics assumes the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This obligation shall become effective immediately, from the moment it is made public from the rostrum of the UN General Assembly. Only the representatives of the United States, its allies and China, I would say, refrained from applauding and sat fidgeting in their seats. It is obvious why: After all, the nuclear powers in the NATO group, including the United States, make no secret of their military doctrine which not only does not exclude the possible use of nuclear weapons first but is actually built on this dangerous premise.

Countless responses to Comrade Brezhnev's message coming from many prominent statesmen and from ordinary people alike show that his new initiative is finding support everywhere. The world public also warmly welcomes other views and proposals contained in Comrade Brezhnev's message. In particular I have in mind his statement on support for the idea of freezing -- in other words stopping further increases in stockpiles -- nuclear weapons. Adoption of such a decision would allow stopping both the quantitative and the qualitative nuclear arms race.

Finally, Comrade Brezhnev's declaration on our readiness to agree without delay to a complete ban on chemical weapons and to liquidate their stockpiles is meeting active support everywhere. You know, comrades, that these are also truly monstrous weapons of mass destruction. UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar expressed the general opinion of all soberminded political and state figures. He stressed that Comrade Brezhnev's message generated very great interest at the UN General Assembly session and especially stressed that the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is a very constructive step directed at improving the international situation.

The U.S. newspaper the New York TIMES immediately declared that this pledge, and I quote: "...places the United States in a difficult position." Of course, they want to use nuclear weapons first. In turn the British newspaper the TIMES declared that President Reagan is faced with the difficult task of finding something which corresponds to this, and the Parisian newspaper LE MONDE recognized that the new Soviet initiative, and I quote: "...caused confusion among the members of NATO." It surmised that the U.S. President could try to make some sort of reciprocal move in his address at the United Nations.

Well, President Reagan made such an attempt. You have already read a report on his address today in PRAVDA. The first thing that stares one in the face is that he did not say a single word about how the United States plans to react to the new, extremely important initiative of our party and state head. This, comrades, is clearly not by chance. It shows obvious confusion. The U.S. President has nothing to say in answer to the Soviet head of state's absolutely concrete, clear, peace-loving initiative which is understandable to the whole world and therefore universally acceptable.

Therefore, instead of a clear, definite answer to the Soviet proposals, he presented the participants of the UN General Assembly session with a mishmash from his old speeches in which he either declared in words his imaginary peaceableness or reiterated the also imaginary necessity for the United States and their allies to arm themselves to the teeth. The main essence of Reagan's speech was truly wild slander against the Soviet Union, against you and I, against the socialist countries, against communism, against the national liberation struggle which you see he invariably characterizes as supposedly inspired terrorism -- in other words, organized secretly by the Soviet Union. It is simply amazing for instance, how a person occupying such an important position in such a large state can deliver such declarations. Just listen to this: The Soviet Union, he said, is throttling the embryonic peace movement in its own country -- throttling. In Moscow they trample on flags, tear off badges and arrest demonstrators -- these are his words. This is being said at the very time that tens of millions of people in our country come out to demonstrations under flags proudly held high, take part in rallies devoted to the struggle for disarmament and send messages with tens of thousands of signatures to the UN General Assembly requiring the realization of practical actions directed at ending the arms race.

Well, what can the U.S. President be counting on by making such declarations? I am at a loss. If he hopes in this way to divert Americans from taking part in the struggle for peace, then I am sure the result will be the opposite. The new Soviet proposals will undoubtedly be supported by the overwhelming majority of the UN member-states in spite of the fact that the United States and its allies will be putting spokes in this session's wheels. Well, so what? This will not be unexpected by the nations attentively observing its progress and by the worldwide army of fighters for peace whose mighty voice is being heard more and more strongly and mightily.

Acknowledging the great force of literally the worldwide antiwar movement, the United Nations invited representatives of nongovernment organizations struggling against the arms race to make their addresses from the rostrum of the UN General Assembly session. A number of plenary meetings have been set aside for their addresses. However, the matter will not be limited to these addresses. Hundreds of thousands and millions -- yes comrades, millions -- of fighters for peace everywhere, including those in the United States, have gone into the streets in the last few days and organized mass rallies, marches and demonstrations loudly proclaiming their decisive "no" to war. At first U.S. and NATO leaders underestimated the strength of the fighters for the peace movement, tried to compromise it somehow and declared that its participants supposedly represented -- just think of it -- paid agents of the USSR. However, they soon had to reject this delirious scheme. Reagan made a sharp turnabout and suddenly proclaimed himself a champion of peace.

As I have already stated, on the eve of the special General Assembly session, he set off -- where, would you say -- to Western Europe. There, together with his allies, he did not discuss questions of the struggle for disarmament but plans for further intensifying the arms race and sharply limiting economic ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. His appearances evoked mass protest demonstrations everywhere and so, in his speeches there, he attempted to defuse the heat of these protests.

Speaking in the FRG Bundestag, for example, he said: I would say to everyone who is participating in the peace marches that my heart is with you. I would be at the head of your march if I did not consider that life on earth cannot be made more secure with marches.

Reagan's partners also started speaking in this vein. In particular NATO Secretary General Luns, who is loyal body and soul to the United States -- going even further, like some kind of young rooster -- permitted himself to make a truly absurd statement. In his speech in that very same Bonn he said that NATO itself represents -- what would you think, comrades? -- the most significant and most successful movement for peace in living memory. Well, when you read such cynical statements by figures who work night and day to perfect NATO's abominable military machine for waging nuclear war you cannot help but wonder. So you see what kind of movement for peace they have come up with!

Under the cover of such earth-shattering [snog sshibatelnyye] speeches the NATO Council carried out its normal dirty work. It is obvious from the documents they published that the leaders of NATO-member countries agreed, in particular, not only to continue the arms race quantitatively and qualitatively in accordance with plans which they have worked out for the next 5 years but to expand NATO's sphere of influence as well. As this document says, certain member-states will deploy their forces beyond the bounds of this sphere. The meaning of this obscure phrase becomes clear if we remember that the United States and some of its allies have already deployed their forces on the Sinai Peninsula on the pretext of assisting their Egyptian and Israeli friends. And now, according to press reports, they are leading things up to a similar deployment of forces on the Falkland/Malvinas Islands seized by Britain from Argentina, and on Lebanese territory seized by Israel. All of this is supposedly in the name of peace, although even the blind can see that further expansion of the network of military bases of the United States and its allies over the globe pursues only one aim: world supremacy and suppression of people struggling for their freedom.

And so, after foisting these decisions on the NATO Council, Reagan returned to Washington. His plane had hardly landed at the American Andrews Air Force Base when he was making his next speech in which, without batting an eyelid, he announced that the sphere of our responsibility encompasses the whole world. Do you hear that? The whole world. Just like that. Then he calmly left for New York to address the special General Assembly session with the latest false assertions that America is supposedly arming itself to the teeth solely to make the task of solving the arms race easier.

Naturally, all these speeches have not only failed to defuse the heat of the antiwar struggle in Europe and in America but on the contrary have intensified it.

Only recently antiwar demonstrations in the West in which several thousand people participated were seen there as a considerable success by peace-loving forces. They were followed by antiwar manifestations in which tens of thousands took part and then hundreds of thousands took to the streets. Tens of thousands of messages, both individual and collective, have poured in at the address of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament from all countries, including the Soviet Union. Their authors demand an immediate end to the arms race to avert a nuclear catastrophe.

Many of you sent us copies of the letters you sent to the United Nations. They cannot be read without emotion. For instance, this is what Rudolf Yakovlevich Yevelevich, a war invalid and teacher from Kuybyshev, writes addressing the participants of the special General Assembly session: I am hurt from the fact that in one place or another on earth aggressors are still killing people. Human blood is being shed, and old people and children are being killed by bombs. I ask -- I demand -- with the right of a person who has seriously suffered in war that everything possible and impossible be done to curb the arms race and ban once and for all the monstrous means for the mass destruction of people.

Another letter from a veteran: I, a former soldier, empower the delegations of the USSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia at the second special UN General Assembly session to do everything so that the idea of disarmament will triumph at such an important international forum. It is signed: Yevgeniy Porkhachov, sergeant of the 1235th Rifle Regiment of the 373d Division, from Kamenka-Dneprovskaya, Zaporozhskaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR.

Here, comrades, are letters written in the same spirit from Anatoliy Semenovich and Yuliya Akenginovna Maklyukov from Derevyanka station in Karelia; Georgiy Stepanovich Minin from Ulan-Ude; Nikolay Ivanovich Zakharov from Achit settlement in Sverdlovskaya Oblast; Dariya Stepanovna Glushchenko from Zaporozhye city; Nikolay Danilovich Donnikov from Kiev; Akim Fegonovich Shaparenko from Tolyatti city; Mariya Konstatinovna Kuznetsova from Lytkarino in Moskovskaya Oblast; Yakov Aleskeyevich Kozinov from Veselaya Roshcha village in Omskaya Oblast; Nikolay Nikandrovich Shavrin from Aksha in Chitinskaya Oblast; and, comrades, very many others.

Many letters, comrades, are collective ones. Here, comrades, is a letter from a large group of party veterans which bears 667 signatures. They call on the UN General Assembly to adopt a decision which would help stop the arms race. Here is a demand: Stop the slide toward nuclear war, signed by 300 veterans of the 18th Army who live in Leningrad. Here is a similar letter from 568 veterans living in Microrayon 26 of Pervomayskiy Rayon in Moscow. Here is a letter from 850 residents of Klyuchi Village in Sverdlovskaya Oblast, whose signatures were collected by teachers and pupils of the local school. Here is an announcement that the graduates of Severodvinsk city schools addressed a message to the special UN General Assembly session which bears 1,910 signatures. Copies of messages addressed to the UN secretary general are being sent to us from everywhere.

Here comrades, is a truly touching story. War and labor veteran Nikolay Fedorovich Sorokoletov is an invalid who is confined to a wheelchair. Having heard our previous talk on 22 May, he decided to take part in collecting signatures for letters addressed to the United Nations. Yet, how could he do this with his illness when he does not leave his room? Comrades, he made a small poster and asked his neighbors to take a little table into the yard, above which the poster was fastened on a tall pole so it could be seen by all. They placed a notebook on the table, comrades, with a ballpoint pen next to it. Nikolay Fedorovich made an inscription on the notebook's front page addressed to the United Nations and called on all those who wished to sign it. And what do you think? A pilgrimage of people started to come to the table, not only from this yard but from the entire street. Just see how many signatures there are here. The participation of children is especially touching. Here is an inscription: 41 fifth grade pupils; and another one, 35 people -- the whole class; 43 people -- the whole class; all 2,040 people of school No 1; all 2,001 people of school No 34; all of school No 33. What does it all mean, comrades? It says that the struggle for peace in our country is truly an all-people affair. This was reaffirmed by mass activities carried out on the threshold of the special General Assembly session throughout our boundless country.

There have been demonstrations, meetings, marches, gatherings, exhibitions of antiwar paintings and posters by artists, seminars during the course of which our scientific workers discussed concrete problems of disarmament, torch marches by the young and cycle races, participants of which advocated the Soviet proposals aimed at ending the arms race. It is impossible to list all the activities. Here, comrades, is a truly boundless field for active figures of our republican, kray and oblast peace committees and for committees being established at plants and kolkhozes.

Recently, comrades, delegates of our committee returned from New York. They flew there to hand a message ratified by 15,400 signatures to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar from Soviet peace supporters as well as an appeal from the Komsomol Central Committee and the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR, under which there were also countless signatures of young Soviet fighters for peace.

These documents summarize the concrete proposals aimed at ending the arms race which were put forward at meetings that took place in May throughout our country. Now our comrades told us about how the solemn ceremony, at which these messages were presented, passed. A rostrum, which was occupied by representatives of 20 antiwar organizations from different countries of the world, was constructed in the square in front of the UN building. The message of each one of these organizations bears over 10,000 signatures. Several thousand representatives of antiwar movements from many countries stood in front of the rostrum. One after the other the fighters for peace who had brought the message to the United Nations presented these messages demanding an end to the arms race as well as heavy folders with the lists bearing many thousands of signatures to a UN representative. As our friends tell it, comrades, this was a genuinely touching moment which reflected UN recognition of the force and great significance of the antiwar movements which have become permeated with the firm determination to avert a nuclear catastrophe.

This determination was reaffirmed 2 days later by the participants in an enormous demonstration of American peace supporters, whose columns literally flooded all the streets of downtown New York. As the New York TIMES reported, quoting police figures, nearly 1 million people took part in this demonstration. Now as you know, the American police are not interested in exaggerating this figure; the opposite is more probable.

Envoys of antiwar movements of many countries who had come to the United States to participate in this manifestation marched with the Americans. As far as our representatives and the envoys of other socialist countries are concerned, well, unfortunately they did not manage to participate directly in the demonstration since the U.S. authorities who granted them visas to visit New York presented each one of them a letter which said that they were permitted to participate in activities only in the UN building, and if they attempted to participate in any actions outside this building they would be immediately expelled from the United States. Well, that's what the vaunted American democracy represents!

Nonetheless, on 12 June the organizers of the demonstrations found a way to bring the Soviet public's point of view on the question of the struggle for peace to the attention of its participants. At the meeting they explained why our representatives were not taking part in this meeting and made public the message of Soviet public organizations addressed to the Americans. A protest resolution was immediately adopted at the meeting against the actions of the U.S. authorities. The same step was taken by the organizers of the international women's conference held a few days ago at the demonstration in Los Angeles and the international symposium on the illegality of nuclear weapons which our representatives could not attend on the strength of the same ban.

All of this, comrades, confirms the growing force and authority of the national antiwar movements which have now embraced the whole world. The British newspaper GUARDIAN had good reason to declare on 11 June that the growing scope of demonstrations against the arms race, and I quote: Underscored the failure of the efforts of NATO and the Reagan administration aimed against the growing movement for peace.

Yet nonetheless, comrades, we would be making a big mistake if we were to rest on what has been achieved. The alarming situation taking shape in the world demands further strengthening of the struggle against the arms race. The opponents of our movement are presently exerting all efforts to weaken our struggle, to attempt to split our ranks and to sow dissension and mistrust among the champions of peace. Taking advantage of the fact that tens of millions of people have joined the movement, mainly young people who do not have a proper knowledge of the mechanics of the political struggle or experience of the mass media, which is in the hands of the bourgeoisie, is waging a frenzied anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign aimed at severing from us the new forces which have entered the struggle against the arms race.

It is therefore particularly important to develop and strengthen our contacts and cooperation with these forces. I hope that this aim will be well served by the forthcoming Peace March '82 to be held in the second half of July, which will follow the Stockholm-Helsinki-Leningrad-Moscow-Minsk route. Envoys of antiwar movements in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and the Soviet Union will take part in it.

It seems to me it would be correct at this time when the entire progressive world is marking the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, the eminent figure of the workers movement and fighter against fascism, to recall his wise words which sound particularly topical today. Just listen: The peace front, Georgi Dimitrov said, will become mighty and invincible if it comes out with practical mass activities and does not limit itself to protests, resolutions and declarations. It is necessary, Georgi Dimitrov continued, to put the instigators of war into a true state of siege and to drive them so far into the corner that they cannot reach out to carry out their criminal designs. The globe must be circled with such a network of organizations of peace supporters, with such a powerful movement of international solidarity and with such effective measures of a unified policy of the proletariat in the interests of preserving peace that the villainous hands of the instigators of war are tied.

Life is a good teacher, comrades, and no matter how the gentlemen imperialists and their agents try to confuse and split the participants in the struggle for peace by spreading lies about the imaginary Soviet threat, truth will triumph. The tragic events in Lebanon, which according to your letters and telegrams have profoundly alarmed you, have reminded us with new force from whence comes the real threat to peace today.

Comrade Savelyev from Moscow, Posdeyev from Izhevsk, Sharapov from Kansk, Zaprudnyy from Achinsk, Belyayev from Ordzhonikidze, Sirotenko from Lazovaya in Kharkovskaya Oblast, Zhilkin from Sredniy Raskhovets in Kursakaya Oblast, and many others -- I could not read them all -- resolutely condemn the barbarous aggression of Israel.

In connection with this some of you ask: Is it true that when the United States concluded agreements on the supply of an enormous quantity of weapons to Israel it was announced in Washington that in accordance with U.S. law on the control of arms exports adopted in 1952 the armed forces of Israel have the right to use the military equipment purchased in the United States exclusively for the defense of their country and not for aggression against Arab countries? Israel agreed to this? My reply is, yes, an obligation of this kind was accepted but it has never been honored. Every time the Israelis have insolently invaded neighboring countries with American tanks and American aircraft and when they killed absolutely innocent people with American bullets and shells fired from American cannons and machineguns, Washington has closed its eyes to this, and it is closing them right now.

So this time, too, when the Israelis invaded Lebanon at noon on Sunday, 6 June nobody in Washington even thought of calling them to order and demanding that they stop the aggression and go back where they came from.

The authors of many letters warmly support the resolute statement of the Soviet Government, which says that the Soviet Union comes out not in words but by deeds on the side of the Arabs and is striving to get the aggressors to get out of Lebanon. Those who presently head Israeli policy, this statement says, should not forget that the Near East is a region located in direct proximity to the southern borders of the Soviet Union, and events there cannot help affecting the interests of the USSR. We warn Israel of this.

This statement, comrades, evoked a broad response throughout the world. Soberminded politicians have warned Israel that it is playing with fire. However, the leaders of Israel, who presumptuously consider that any adventurist action of theirs will be supported by the United States, are continuing their criminal aggression and their troops are consolidating their hold on Lebanon as if they were at home.

Here is what the well-informed Washington POST wrote as early as on the 4th day of the war, on 10 June: The unannounced and most ambitious aim of Israel in Lebanon is to change the political face of this country. Israel hopes that as a result a friendly neighboring state may appear here which will be free of Palestinians and Syrians. Here comrades, I must remind those who have already forgotten this that Lebanon in its time gave shelter to the unfortunate Palestinians evicted from Israel, from their homes. They have lived in Lebanon for many years in refugee camps eking out a truly sad existence but maintaining the hope that sooner or later they will return to their homeland. As far as the Syrians are concerned, they are in Lebanon as part of the inter-Arab armed forces called in to help Lebanon in its defense against aggressors. These troops were sent in after Israel's first aggression against Lebanon.

And now Israel has undertaken its latest intervention against Lebanon and has begun the mass extermination of the Palestinians. According to incomplete data more than 30,000 people have already been killed or injured there. Another 10,000 people have disappeared without trace while 800,000 -- 800,000, comrades -- have been forced to abandon all of their property and flee to the country's north.

Israel is striving to push the Syrians out, overthrow the Lebanese Government and to replace it with a compliant regime acceptable to Israel and the United States. But this is not all. As you have already read in PRAVDA, Israeli Prime Minister Begin hastened to leave for the United States to discuss further plans and actions with the U.S. administration.

In particular, according to the frank statements of the American newspapers, the question under discussion is of deploying in the extensive territories of Lebanon seized by Israel international military forces in which American forces would play a predominant role, as was recently done in the Sinai. Therefore, discussion is centering on the establishment of another large military base in the Near East.

This is why, as the Washington POST wrote on 10 June, and I will cite it again, the Reagan administration is either keeping its silence or is saying very little at a time when the Israeli troops are pushing further across Lebanon. But the Washington POST did not divulge the entire truth. The Reagan administration, comrades, is not only keeping its silence or even saying very little. When the editorial office of this newspaper was putting the report which I have quoted to press its teletypes had already long since received the reports of press agencies that on 8 June Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, who does not conceal her sympathies with Israel and her hatred of the Arabs, had vetoed the resolution which was approved by all other members of the Security Council demanding that Israel stop all military activities within 6 hours and immediately withdraw its troops from Lebanon. I repeat, Kirkpatrick found herself completely alone. All other members of the Security Council, even representatives of the United Kingdom and China, did not dare to vote against this just resolution. But Kirkpatrick dared. See how assiduously she raises her hand to vote against everybody else.

But this, too, is not everything, comrades. On the next day, on 9 June, an official representative of Washington declared that Israel's order for the supply of another billion dollars worth of American weapons -- a billion, comrades -- remains in force. It would be harder to demonstrate more frankly the U.S. leadership's solidarity with the Israeli aggressors. In connection with this the Parisian newspaper LE MONDE frankly wrote: Taking Washington's calculations into consideration it becomes clear why the territorial sovereignty and integrity of Lebanon, and consequently the lives of its citizens, have a secondary significance to the Americans.

With the open and cynical support of the United States the Israeli aggressors have seized a considerable part of Lebanon, and invaded Beirut, its capital. There they have surrounded and begun destroying with incessant fire the Western sections of this city with the aim of wiping out the refugees and resistance fighters who have crowded into them. This once flourishing and beautiful big city has now become hell.

On Tuesday and Wednesday you saw the frightening sequences on the Vremya newscast which were taped under fire by the courageous workers of our television. Yes, but the defenders of Lebanon's capital are not laying down their arms. They are continuing their heroic struggle against the aggressors.

The tragic situation which has taken shape in Lebanon demands immediate support for the Lebanese patriots and Palestinians from all peace-loving antiwar forces of our planet. As far as the Soviet public is concerned, it is supporting the resolute statement of our government and is most actively expressing its solidarity with the victims of Israeli aggression.

What course events there will follow will be shown in the nearest future. I suggest that you follow the development of events in the Near East in the most attentive way. These are the dramatic events, comrades, in whose atmosphere the second special UN General Assembly session is being held. In these complex conditions its significance and responsibility grow even more. As PRAVDA justly wrote on 7 June, in the current aggravated international situation the peoples expect that the representatives of UN member states will approach their work conscious of their high responsibility and will use the opportunity being given them to jointly work out authoritative recommendations.

The most important global problem of our day, Comrade Brezhnev said, the problem of averting the world's slide toward a nuclear catastrophe, demands that both a common tongue and, more importantly, a common solution be found despite all the differences and disagreements. The Soviet movement of peace champions warmly supports this tenet. This is also confirmed by the countless letters which we are receiving from you. To our deep regret we cannot make them all public, yet people have put their entire soul into each of these letters, so to speak.

They are wonderful human documents and we will retain them for posterity. Our people, who hold concern for the struggle for peace so close to their hearts, are truly great in their nobility and moral strength.

With this, comrades, we will conclude our talk today. All the best to you.

WORLD CONGRESS OF CARDIOLOGISTS HELD IN MOSCOW

Brezhnev Greeting

LD201320 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 20 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message of greetings to the participants in and guests of the Ninth International Congress of Cardiologists. The congress opened in Moscow today.

"The work of your congress," the message points out, "with the participation of eminent scientists and specialists will promote progress in the study of the causes of the origination of heavy diseases of the heart, their diagnostics and treatment, and will make it possible to further improve the organization of cardiological aid to the population."

"Great successes in your humane activities can be achieved with the expansion of international cooperation and with the combining of the efforts of the medical specialists of all countries irrespective of nationality and political views."

"Soviet people, just like the peoples of other countries, are well aware that the struggle for the health of people is inseparable from the struggle for peace, relaxation of international tension and for a real reduction of nuclear armaments," the message emphasizes.

The message says: "You constantly devote your energies and knowledge in the name of preserving the life of each person. A nuclear war if unleashed would lead to the death of many and many millions of people. To prevent a nuclear catastrophe is the duty of each sober-minded person on earth. In all regions of the world physicians by virtue of their profession more and more actively and in an increasingly organized way come out in favour of preventing a nuclear war. I am confident that the workers of the health services will make a worthy contribution to the great cause of strengthening peace and friendship among the peoples."

Leonid Brezhnev wished the participants in the congress fruitful work, great scientific achievements and successful activities in the field of protecting people's health.

[Moscow World Service in English, in an item broadcast at 1000 GMT on 20 June notes that "more than 5,000 scientists and doctors from nearly 70 countries will attend."]

Taiwan Attends

HK210302 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 21 Jun 82 p 10

[By David Chen, foreign affairs editor]

[Excerpts] Eighteen heart specialists from Taiwan are in Moscow for a world seminar -- the first Taiwan group to set foot in the Soviet Union since the Chinese Communist victory over the Nationalists in 1949.

The mission is significant, said China watchers, in the light of repeated declarations by President Chiang Ching-kuo and other Nationalist leaders that Taiwan would never deal with the Soviet Union.

NATO COUNCIL MEETING CALLED 'MILITARY SHOW'

LD161152 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 16 Jun 82

["Ready for Acts of Banditry" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 16 TASS -- "Washington's purpose was perfectly clear: putting an end to discord in the alliance, calling the doubtful to heel, making the partners spend even more on armaments and putting NATO into order so that no one should dare to trail behind," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today about the recent session of the NATO Council at the level of the heads of state and government of the member countries. The imposition on the allies of the old American plan to "expand NATO's zone" (now as an official order) has become, perhaps, one of the main results of the militarist show in Bonn. Washington has for the first time demanded so forthrightly that its partners should be ready to rush to distant corners of the world, to meddle in the struggle waged by the peoples for their right, to break into Third World countries and, as U.S. diplomats explain, "to operate in accordance with "the global nature of security."

"Now the NATO chiefs are claiming for all to hear that they find the Atlantic too narrow for them. They surge forward to the world expanses and brazenly demand respect from other nations," the newspaper writes, "As the relevant document adopted by them puts it, the partners should take measures to ease possible military escalation outside the zone of the alliance."

"In other words, if Washington wants to sink its mailed fist into South America, some African country, South-East Asia or any other part of the world, the allies must click their heels and join in that act of banditry," the newspaper writes.

FOREIGN TRADE UNIONISTS VISIT KAZAKH SSR

GF191351 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] (?Trade union representatives) from a number of countries, including Benin, Guinea, Congo, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Togo and Kampuchea, have visited Alma Ata, the capital of the Kazakh SSR, for a few days. During their stay, the guests acquainted themselves with the (?various organs) of the republic. The representatives from Congo met with officials of the Alma Ata city (?planning) organization and discussed matters related to development of capitals. It will be recalled that Alma Ata has fraternal relations with Brazzaville, the capital of the Congo. The visiting trade union representatives also called on the Kazakh Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

CHANGES IN ARGENTINE LEADERSHIP REPORTED

LD181042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 18 Jun 82

[From the International Diary]

[Text] According to AFP it has been announced in Buenos Aires that Lieutenant General Galtieri has resigned from his posts as president and commander in chief of the Argentine Army. General Saint Jean, the interior minister, will act as interim head of state. General Nicolaides, commander of the First Army Corps, has been appointed commander in chief of the army.

The Argentine press explains the resignation of Galtieri as the result of differences within the country's high military command on the position Argentina should now take in the conflict with Britain over the Malvinas/Falkland Islands.

Leaving the Presidential Palace Galtieri told journalists that he was forced to leave his post because he no longer has the army's confidence as president and commander in chief of the army.

COST OF FALKLANDS VICTORY TO UK ASSESSED

Kuznetsov Report

LD181544 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- TASS commentator Vyacheslav Kuznetsov writes:

The victory bells in Britain over the victory on the Falkland Islands have fallen silent. The time has come to sum up the results, count the losses and expenses -- everything which the country had to pay for the military action in the Southern Atlantic.

The first to take up that matter have been British generals and admirals. As the newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES writes today, the British defence department intends to demand from the government soon additional appropriations to "make up for the losses" suffered during the conflict. The newspaper points out that it is hoped to get funds over and above the planned three per cent increase in the military budget.

According to preliminary estimates, the military adventure of the Tories in the southern Atlantic has already cost the British Treasury more than 1,500 million pounds sterling. In addition much has to be spent on the maintenance of a British military garrison, which according to London's plans will have to stay on the Falkland Islands for a long time. Apart from it, according to news agencies, the British generals and admirals dream not simply of a "compensation" for the losses. Plans are already being made among the military circles for a "modernization" of the weapons, considering the bitter experience of the battle in the Atlantic.

The calculations of the British military are simple: They are out to press ahead for fresh gignatic appropriations for the military industrial complex, taking advantage of the wave of jingoism. It is not fortuitous that the newspaper TIMES predicts today that the new requests of the war department will be met by the Thatcher government.

Thus the military adventure unleashed by the Tories on the Falklands is a fresh blow to the non-military branches of the British economy and has resulted in an increase in the huge as they are unproductive spendings on military needs. According to official statistics issued today, Britain's manufacturing industry reduced its output in April this year by three per cent as compared with March. The aggregate industrial output in April was 12 per cent down on the figure of 1979, when the Conservative government came to power.

But how is the Thatcher government going to repay the "unforeseen" spendings? According to British Minister of State Treasury Jock Bruce-Gardyne [name and title as received], this will be done in accordance with the economic strategy of the government and in a non-inflationary way. Earlier a spokesman for the Treasury explained that the "non-inflationary sources" for the spendings on the military operations in the Southern Atlantic are the streamlining of national spendings, taxes and loans, in other words through a future cut in the spendings on the social programs and increasing taxes.

Thus the British taxpayers who are already paying for the astronomical expenses of the Conservative government on military purposes will again lose. Spendings for the military adventure in the Southern Atlantic will be repaid from their pockets.

Therefore Margaret Thatcher's victory in the Southern Atlantic as seen with the eyes of the British tax payer rather looks like a Pyrrhic victory.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN

LD190714 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- "The United States in actual fact acted as an accomplice in Britain's neocolonialist venture, by supplying combat materiel, equipment and intelligence to Britain and making available its bases to British war ships and combat planes," the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN writes today.

London is going to turn the Falklands into a permanent seat of confrontation, the article says. It is indicative that Margaret Thatcher shows no signs of agreeing to a compromise on the issue of decolonization of the islands. She told Parliament that Argentina's participation in deciding the future of the archipelago was out of the question. The British prime minister makes it plain that she intended to turn the islands into a strong "fortress" in the South Atlantic.

Who then stands to gain from this recurrence of British colonialism? Without a doubt, it is the "death merchants," that is, the monopolies manufacturing weapons and expecting big orders from the Tory government which will be in a hurry to replace downed aircraft as well as sunken and burnt-out ships, the paper notes.

"Washington does not bother to conceal its satisfaction at the outcome of the British-Argentine conflict. According to some reports it is going to turn the Falklands into one of the links in the deadly network of U.S. military bases situated throughout the world. In the final analysis the British flag over the Falkland Islands demonstrates once again that London is acting as a 'Trojan horse' for its senior overseas partner."

GROMYKO, HAIG CONFER 18 JUN IN NEW YORK

LD191426 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 19 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, met with Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, on Friday here.

The ministers exchanged views on questions pertaining to the present state of Soviet-American relations and the general situation in the world.

Andrey Gromyko gave a principled assessment of the foreign policy of the USA as running counter to the interests of peace and the strengthening of international security. He stressed that it is precisely on how much the USA will be ready to take a realistic constructive stand that the development of the international situation and the state of Soviet-American relations will depend.

Simultaneously Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed that on its side the Soviet Union declares for advancing patiently, step by step towards improving the political climate in relations between our states, to the settlement of long-ripe problems, in the first place in the fields directly concerning matters of war and peace.

In that connection the Soviet side reiterated the significance and necessity of achieving positive results at the talks being currently held on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe and the forthcoming talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons. And this is possible only with the strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. The striving of either of the sides for military domination in the world must be excluded.

Special emphasis was laid on the significance of the decision which was unilaterally taken and declared in Leonid Brezhnev's message to the U.S. General Assembly that the Soviet Union will not be the first to use nuclear weapons.

## Lebanon, Southern Africa Discussed

LD192026 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 19 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, have had their second talk here.

They continued exchange of opinion on the fundamental issues of relations between the USSR and the U.S.A. and also discussed the situation in various parts of the world.

The question of the dangerous situation which had emerged in the Middle East as a result of Israel's new act of aggression, this time in Lebanon, featured prominently in the talk. The Soviet side pointed out the responsibility resting with the United States for the aggressive activities of Israel and reaffirmed the demand that Israeli troops be immediately and unconditionally withdrawn from Lebanon.

During the exchange of opinion on the problems of southern Africa, Andrey Gromyko stressed the need of the Namibian problem being settled strictly in accordance with the U.S. resolutions, and also the need of the termination of all the South African acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, both direct acts of aggression and those perpetrated by proxy with the help of UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] armed formations.

LEVCHENKO ON U.S. OIL, GAS EQUIPMENT SANCTIONS

LD191544 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Washington June 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports:

The U.S. administration has made a fresh step on the path of building up international tensions and upsetting mutually beneficial business and economic East-West cooperation. President Reagan has announced the decision to prolong and considerably widen the ban imposed late last year on the supply to the Soviet Union of equipment for oil and gas extraction. While earlier the ban applied only to the products of American firms, now it has been extended also to the products of foreign branches of U.S. and foreign companies manufacturing such equipment according to American licences.

The decision has been taken at a special session of the U.S. National Security Council and has been an answer of official Washington to the appeal by the leading officials of American corporations Caterpillar Tractor and General Electric unanimously describing the so-called policy of "sanctions against the Soviet Union" as senseless discrimination. They demanded that normal trade relations be restored with the USSR as, this trade, in the firm conviction of the officials, is a source of noticeable benefits for all partners without exception.

According to the evidence by the CBS television company, in adopting this decision, Reagan rejected the sensible recommendations that sanctions on trade with the USSR be lifted as they run counter to the interests of the United States, and opted for the toughest version of all those which were presented to him.

The aim of such moves by the White House, in the opinion of local observers, is to complicate as much as possible the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. At the same time they constitute an attempt at turning routine trade between states into an instrument of political blackmail and pressure.

The biggest deal throughout the whole history of East-West relations has already long exasperated Washington, which regards it to be an obstacle in the way of its official course for the revival of cold war. In pressing ahead for frustrating the agreement on the construction of a gas pipeline, the White House has not forgotten its own selfish aims, by stubbornly forcing on its "partners" expensive American coal as an "energy alternative" to Soviet gas. Thus, Washington hoped, as they say, to kill two birds with one stone: undermine detente and at the same time further increase Western Europe's economic dependence on the USA.

The cancelling of the joint project of the Soviet Union and the West European countries was one of the main targets of the recent tour of Western Europe by President Reagan. But Washington's pressure was resolutely rejected, and the West Europeans declared their determination to abide by the commitments under the contract.

The U.S. administration blinded by rabid anti-Sovietism disregards both the interests of its West European allies and those of American companies, the ABC television company said. President Reagan has taken a step that will deteriorate Soviet-American relations and will surely anger such West European allies of the USA as France and the FRG. This measure will only "please" the Washington hawks, the ABC stressed.

The extension of sanctions and their application to foreign companies, the CBS stresses in its turn, is a direct blow to the interests of the West European countries, which have already signed pertinent agreements with the USSR and must abide by their contractual commitments. This decision is sure to aggravate differences on both sides of the Atlantic and will cause fresh exasperation in relations between the USA and the West European countries.

PRESENT-DAY PARALLELS WITH WATERGATE DRAWN

LD191946 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Correspondent Aleksandr Druzhinin reports from Washington]

[Excerpts] The United States is currently marking a singular anniversary. One of the biggest political scandals in its history which came to be known as the Watergate affair broke out in the country exactly 10 years ago.

Ten years after those stormy events many people in the United States are justifiably asking: What conclusions have been drawn from the Watergate affair? Here is what the U.S. press has to say about this. All the participants in the scandal are now at liberty. After leaving the administration many of them became very prosperous private lawyers or businessmen. Some of them have earned millions of dollars by writing memoirs about the Watergate days.

Furthermore, politicians whose names are closely connected with the period of President Nixon's rule continue to remain at the service of the Reagan administration. They include the present CIA director, William Casey, and Secretary of State Haig, who held a senior position in the National Security Council and then became White House chief of staff during the years of the Watergate scandal.

As we can see, ethics have not changed in the highest political circles of Washington. A sensational scandal connected with Richard Allen, Reagan's former assistant for national security, has occurred already during the mere 18 months that the present administration has been in power. Allen was caught accepting bribes from Japanese businessmen. The activities of Labor Secretary Donovan are currently under investigation. He is suspected of having unlawful contacts with the trade union Mafia.

For these reasons it would be premature to consign the so-called Watergate affair to the archives of history. It is still alive as a symbol of the political corruption eating away at Washington's ruling elite.

U.S. DENIES ENTRY VISA TO PATRIARCH PIMEN

LD190958 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 19 TASS -- In violation of all commitments of the USA as the host country of the United Nations organization, the American authorities continue putting spokes into the wheels of normal functioning of the second special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly. This is how can be described the persistent refusal of official Washington to grant an entry visa to the USA to Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia Pimen, whose address from the rostrum of the special session together with the addresses by other representatives of peace-loving public is scheduled for June 24.

The denial by the U.S. authorities of a visa to Patriarch Pimen is a source of deep concern for us, TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes was told by Homer Jack, chairman of the special committee of the U.N. non-governmental organizations on disarmament issues. This frustrates the large programme outlined by our committee in connection with Patriarch Pimen's expected arrival.

This is far from being the only case of a denial of a visa by the American authorities to representatives of broad international public, Homer Jack pointed out. It is through the fault of the United States that more than 300 persons could not come for the session.

UKRAINTSEV VIEWS PRC-USSR RELATIONS

LD191156 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0600 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jun (TASS) -- "The USSR proceeds on the basis that the alluvial [nanosy] layer of Soviet-Chinese relations will be dissolved and will disappear if the causes that gave rise to them cease to exist, and as soon as an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation begins to be restored," Mikhail Ukraintsev, an eminent Soviet China specialist, writes in the latest edition of the magazine PROBLEMY DALNEGO VOSTOKA. "If some problems remain it would be possible to solve them on the basis of equality and mutual understanding, and others can be postponed for the future," the article says.

"The Soviet side," the author continues, "is undertaking one initiative after the other and is proposing 'large' and 'small steps' in order to take USSR-PRC relations out of the state of crisis and move them onto the rails of dialogue and contacts and give their development a positive impetus.... The USSR began the 1980's with new initiatives." The author recalls the proposal introduced by the Soviet side last year "for joint discussions about taking confidence-building measures in the Far East that could lead to a reduction of tension and a strengthening of peace in this important region of the globe."

The article states that "the PRC Government has not replied officially to the Soviet appeal." It was stated in the Chinese press that confidence-building measures were "useless" when surveillance is conducted from satellites. It was alleged that the Soviet proposal was "directed against the military alliance of the United States and Japan, and also against strategic coordination between the United States, Japan and China."

Mikhail Ukraintsev recalls the proposal made on 25 September 1981 by the Soviet Foreign Ministry to the PRC Embassy. The Soviet Foreign Ministry proposed "the continuation of talks on border questions in the fourth quarter of 1981 or at any time acceptable to the Chinese side. In its answering note of 26 December 1981 the PRC Foreign Ministry agreed that the talks on border questions should be continued, but it proposed postponing them indefinitely on the pretext that both sides needed to carry out 'thorough preparations' for their resumption."

The article mentions other Soviet proposals: a resumption of cross-border trade, the resumption of contacts in the field of scientific and technical cooperation, the annual exchange of groups of students and teachers in order to improve language skills. The article mentions bilateral contacts between scientists and sportsmen, which have resumed.

"As far as China is concerned, the situation seems to be as follows," continues Mikhail Ukraintsev: "Quite a few Maoist politicians, who imposed ethnocentric stereotypes on China, have been buried at Ba Bao Shan Cemetery. Many, however, are still alive and occupying high positions. It is they who are poisoning the atmosphere with a miasma of national chauvinism. But a growing number of people can see that the present day world is not the divinely inspired [podnebesnaya] epoch of the Tang and Qing dynasties and that China has fallen tens and even hundreds of years behind some of the 'barbarians.' They can see that what is needed is not shamanism but hard work for 50 to 70 years and the correct policy. Finally, they can see that the imperialists will not present China with modernization on a platter. As China acquires experience in internal affairs the conviction is spreading there that the role of junior partner of imperialism is not in the interest of, nor worthy of the Chinese people."

The author notes that "the short-sighted policy that has deprived China of allies and friends and turned it into the backyard of imperialism is being rejected by an increasing number of working people, intellectuals and politicians."

JAPANESE OPPOSITION TO U.S. SANCTIONS NOTED

LD201514 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 20 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasilii Kharkov writes:

The Japanese business circles and the public at large, judging by the reaction of the press, is angered by the U.S. administration's decision announced Friday on the expansion of the trade-and-economic sanctions with regard to the Soviet Union. This decision, as today's newspapers point out, affects Japan's interests rather strongly. Along with Washington's attempt to hinder to the maximum and construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas trunkline, the decision is also aimed at torpedoing the Japanese-Soviet project for the production of oil and gas in Sakhalin.

Still earlier Tokyo paid attention to the Reagan administration's endeavours to frustrate Japanese firms' participation in the development of oil and gas deposits on the shelf of Sakhalin jointly with the Soviet Union. Official representations were repeatedly made in Washington in this connection. Japanese participation in the project was also discussed during Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's meeting with President Reagan at the recent conference in Versailles.

Judging by the Japanese press reports, the U.S. side was in every way making its stand ambiguous, giving vague promises to take Japanese interests into account, the more so as agreement on the project was reached before Washington resorted to sanctions. But that was a hypocritical tactic aimed at only defusing Japan's discontent over U.S. solicitations. At present Washington acted so to say straight forwardly, leaving no doubt among its Japanese and West European allies that it seeks to turn trade-and-economic relations into an instrument of political pressure and blackmail. Regarding this U.S. stand as treacherous, many Japanese organs of the press emphasize that Washington cannot be trusted.

To Japan, lacking energy sources and fully dependent on the import of oil and gas, participation in the Sakhalin project is of truly vital importance. The project enables it to diversify sources for getting energy carriers and weakens dependence on transnational oil monopolies in which U.S. capital dominates.

This is why Japanese business circles hold, as the press notes, that President Reagan's decision virtually constitutes a declaration of sanctions against Japan itself. The USA is not only unwilling to reckon with the interests to its strategic goals. Ultimately Washington's calculation is to increase U.S. economic pressure on Japan. If the Pentagon's insistent attempts to make Japan spend much more money for military purposes are added to it, one cannot fail to note endeavours to undermine thereby Japan's competitive positions. Despite the fact that the present U.S. course is being sharply criticized in Western Europe and Japan, Washington, as is seen, is toughening the policy of cowboy attacks on international trade and normal economic contacts. Emphasizing the danger of such a course, the influential Japanese newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN today calls for Western Europe's and Japan's united actions to put an end to the one-sided actions of the USA.

'PUBLIC DISCONTENT' IN SOUTH KOREA CITED

SK180051 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Leaders of South Korea's legal opposition parties urged Chon Tu-hwan, boss of the South Korean regime, to release all political prisoners and restore democratic freedom. According to newspaper reports, political prisoners number several hundred. Public discontent in South Korea is also growing in the wake of the revelation of a financial scandal in which those close to Chon Tu-hwan are involved. In an attempt to appease public discontent, the Chon clique promised to sack a few more cabinet members who are known to have been involved in the financial scandal.

GROMYKO MEETS BANGLADESH LEADERS IN NEW YORK

LD181444 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko met in New York with Ershad, the head of the military administration of Bangladesh, and Doha, minister of foreign affairs of Bangladesh. During the exchange of views on international problems, Comrade Gromyko stressed the danger to general peace posed by the situation which has come about in the Near East as a result of Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the need for the withdrawal of all Israeli troops.

BELOV COMMENTARY ON MAURITIUS, DIEGO GARCIA

BK201452 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1500 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Vladimir Belov commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, leftist elements have won in the recent election in Mauritius in the Indian Ocean region. The government they have formed has demanded the return of the island of Diego Garcia to Mauritius. Our commentator, Vladimir Belov, writes in this context that the raising of this issue by Mauritius in the present situation is historically justifiable. It may be recalled that until the middle 1960's Diego Garcia was under Mauritius, then a British colony. No one at that time raised any dispute over the issue. However, in 1968 when Mauritius was declared an independent state, why wasn't the Mauritian flag hoisted over Diego Garcia? The fact is that during the negotiations in 1965 on the question of granting independence to Mauritius, London exerted shameless pressure on this nation. In fact, the British made the separation of Diego Garcia a condition for leaving Mauritius.

Why did this island draw such increasing interest from the British? Subsequent incidents have demonstrated that London's motives and its colonial arrogance were closely linked to the sinister designs of the Washington militarists. Its hurried steps proved that London also had done everything quickly in that direction. Shortly thereafter Diego Garcia became a new British colony or, in other words, was included in British territory in the Indian Ocean. It should be mentioned here that while England was adopting the UN declaration on ending colonialism, this new colonial, protected area was being created.

Under the agreement England signed with the United States in 1966, America was given the right to keep the island as a military base until 2017. The inhabitants of Diego Garcia, numbering about 1,500, were forcibly banished to Mauritius. The American press later mentioned that the United States spent \$12 million from its secret treasury for a purpose which led to the expulsion of the inhabitants of Diego Garcia from their motherland. Thus, colonialism and militarism were closely linked to the miserable destiny of the island.

Why are we now recalling these recent incidents? Because the colonial elements are developing a kind of model for their struggle against national liberation movements similar to the one they used in Diego Garcia. They made use of such a model recently in the South Atlantic where the British launched an armed adventure in the Falklands with the objective of reestablishing their colonial rule over the island. In this adventure they largely depended on American support. The United States supplied England with intelligence data received from its satellites and also made arrangements for the transfer of military hardware and fuel to the vicinity of the Falkland Islands. Western news agencies reported that as a mark of gratitude London therefore wants to give the Falkland Islands to the Pentagon for a military base like Diego Garcia.

We will now talk about the miserable destiny of the inhabitants of Diego Garcia. The forcible expulsion of these people from their own island was a stellar example of Washington-London hypocrisy. They love to talk about human rights and freedom but [words indistinct].

The question of reestablishing the sovereign rights of Mauritius over Diego Garcia became largely internationalized because the Pentagon's military preparations on the island posed a direct threat to the security of all the littoral states. The Pentagon has built a wideranging multipurpose military base on the island which can cater to submarines carrying nuclear missile and B-52 bombers. Nuclear warheads have also been stored in its underground cells. The so-called Rapid Deployment Force with their floating armory is also stationed here for the purpose of carrying on criminal activities against the littoral states. Reports are again appearing in the press about the U.S. use of Diego Garcia, the British gift, in its efforts to reestablish a military presence in the eastern region of the Suez Canal. This situation has created a security problem for all nations in this region particularly because any one of them can become a target of the imperialist elements' hostile activities.

It should be mentioned in this context that the number of pretexts which the United States extends for its interference in the internal affairs of other countries is gradually increasing. A change in the domestic character of a nation, such as social and economic reforms, could also be considered as one such pretext. Such instances can be seen frequently in recent history. Thus, more vigorous efforts are being made now than at any earlier time for the eradication of colonial rule in Diego Garcia, where the colonialists are making dangerous military preparations against Asia.

There is a similarity between this demand and the demand again being heard at the UN special session on disarmament for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

#### SUCCESS OF DRA MILITARY OPERATIONS REPORTED

PM171459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 82 p 5

[Correspondent L. Mironov report: "Purged of Gangs"]

[Text] Kabul, 14 Jun -- New details of the recent major operation successfully implemented by the DRA Armed Forces to rout basmak groupings in Panjshir have been published in the Afghan press. In the course of the operation, which lasted 2 weeks, most of the gangs operating in the Panjshir Valley were routed.

In the liberated regions the population are being given material and medical assistance and schools, hospitals, enterprises and state institutions are resuming work. Damaged water supply systems are being restored.

Baghlan, Rnimruz Provinces

LD202232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] According to reports from Kabul, army units and detachments of defenders of the revolution have smashed several gangs of counterrevolutionaries in Baghlan and Rnimruz Provinces. These gangs, equipped with weapons of U.S., Chinese and Egyptian manufacture, were terrorizing the population and plundering convoys of vehicles carrying food.

#### KRASNAYA ZVEZDA FEATURES OFFICER ON AFGHAN DUTY

PM080959 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 29 May published on page 2 under the headline "On Afghan Soil" a head and shoulders photograph of "Lt A. Liz, commander of a motorized infantry platoon." The accompanying caption says that "Lt Aleksandr Liz in N-unit, commander of a motorized infantry platoon and graduate of the Alma-Ata Marshal of the Soviet Union I.S. Konev Combined Arms Command Higher School, is known as an officer of purpose and initiative. He has shown himself a skilled organizer of the training and education process, a mature tactician and a man of courage and endurance. The Communists of the company have elected him secretary of the party organization. Lt A. Liz, like his combat comrades, is worthily discharging his patriotic and international duty in friendly Afghanistan."

REACTION TO U.S. PIPELINE EQUIPMENT RESTRICTIONS

## U.S. Companies' Criticism

LD191243 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Despite the protests of American business circles, President Reagan has made another step to curtail mutually beneficial ties with the Soviet Union. He said that the ban on the sale of equipment for the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe would be prolonged. The ban was introduced last December. The new presidential decree spreads the embargo to branches of American companies abroad and foreign firms manufacturing equipment according to American license.

A few days ago the leading American companies, Caterpillar Tractor and General Electric, urged President Reagan to lift the ban on sales to the Soviet Union. The leadership of the companies said that the prolongation of sanctions would only lengthen the lines of jobless in the United States and the Soviet orders would be (?snatched) by foreign competitors.

## FRC Criticism Noted

LD192152 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn June 19 TASS -- The decision of the Reagan administration to curtail even further mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation between East and West was strongly criticized by a prominent spokesman for the West German business community, Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the German Industrial and Commercial Association. He said in an interview to the DDP news agency in Cologne today that Reagan's decision to impose his policy of "economic sanctions" against the USSR on West European companies and concerns which were the daughter affiliates of U.S. companies or used American licences infringed on the interests of the West European Community and would bring about a worsening of economic relations between Europe and the United States. This decision is fraught with dangers for the United States itself as well, von Amerongen stated.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

## Welcome at Airport

LD191656 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- A delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) led by Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, has arrived in the Soviet Union today on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and responsible officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

## Brezhnev-Cunhal Meeting

LD211100 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev had a meeting today with a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party headed by general secretary of the PCP Alvaro Cunhal, now staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Speaking of the situation in the world, Leonid Brezhnev qualified it as alarming. The policy of the United States is the prime source of the growing tension. Washington is proclaiming ever new programs of building up armaments -- nuclear, chemical, as well as conventional. The American strategists openly state their striving for the establishment of world hegemony by the United States. The American administration is not stopping short of interference in the affairs of other countries and is provoking dangerous crises and conflicts in various areas of the world.

In these complex conditions, Leonid Brezhnev stated, the foreign policy of the USSR, formulated at the 26th CPSU Congress, serves as a stabilizing factor. Truth and justice are on the side of the countries of socialism. The Soviet Union and its allies are defending the chief interest of mankind -- the preservation of peace.

Lately, the USSR has made a number of proposals concerning acute problems of world politics. They encompass many questions, but their key direction is the ending of the arms race, first of all the nuclear arms race. The Soviet Union invariably comes out for talks with the United States.

Alvaro Cunhal noted the outstanding importance of the Soviet Union's peaceloving and principled policy. He noted the big importance for the improvement of the international climate of the new peace initiatives set forth by Leonid Brezhnev at the congresses of the Soviet trade unions and the Komsomol, and in the message to the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

Alvaro Cunhal spoke about the development of the peace struggle in Portugal which takes the form of large-scale mass actions both for aims common with other peoples and also for a genuinely independent foreign policy of the country directed at developing relations of friendship with all countries.

On behalf of the CPSU and the PCP, Leonid Brezhnev and Alvaro Cunhal condemned Israel's bandit attack on Lebanon. They expressed the CPSU's and PCP's solidarity with the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine.

Both sides agreed that the present situation in the world persistently demands high vigilance of the peoples, mobilization of the world public to vigorous struggle against the increased danger of nuclear war. It is very important for democratic and progressive forces in each country to press for the pursuance of a policy of peace and international cooperation.

Leonid Brezhnev and Alvaro Cunhal noted the big responsibility of communist and workers' parties for the cause of peace. They stressed the need of strengthening their unity on the basis of concrete joint actions and of expanding cooperation with all peaceloving democratic forces.

Information on the activities of the CPSU and the PCP was also exchanged during the conversation, and questions of further developing cooperation between them were discussed. Leonid Brezhnev expressed to the delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party the feelings of deep respect that Soviet Communists have for Communists and all working people of Portugal. The striving of both parties to promote the development of Soviet-Portuguese relations, to strengthen fraternal friendship and cooperation between Soviet and Portuguese Communists was confirmed.

Alvaro Cunhal expressed the high appreciation by Portuguese Communists and working people of the Soviet people's historic accomplishments in the building of socialism and communism.

The conversation passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and identity of views.

Taking part in the meeting were: from the side of the CPSU -- Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev; first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Vadim Zagladin; candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, assistant of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Anatoliy Blatov; from the side of the PCP -- member of the Political Commission and secretariat of the PCP Central Committee, Carlos Costa, member of the PCP Central Committee, Abilio Martins.

IRAQ ANNOUNCES TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM IRAN

LD201846 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad June 20 TASS -- Iraq has announced the start of withdrawal of its troops from the Iranian territory occupied by them in the course of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. This was announced today by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in his "address to the People." The address says that according to the announcement on a cease-fire and withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Iranian territory on June 10, they will be withdrawn to the Iranian-Iraqi border in the course of 10 days.

AL-ASAD, IRANIAN MINISTER MEET IN DAMASCUS

LD191846 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Damascus June 19 TASS -- Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad met in Damascus Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati. In the course of the meeting, also attended by Syria's Foreign Minister Khaddam and Defense Ministry Talas, the situation in the Middle East was discussed. The sides paid special attention to the situation resulting from the barbarous aggression of Israel against Lebanon.

EVENTS IN LEBANON AFFECT USSR SECURITY, INTERESTS

LD200854 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 20 TASS -- "The sympathies of the Soviet people who demand 'Israel, get out of Lebanon!' have been and remain on the side of the victims of the Israeli aggression, on the side of all Arabs who wage struggle for the right to live in peace and keep their national dignity," emphasizes today's PRAVDA. The developments in Lebanon, the newspaper points out, "directly affect the security of the USSR and its interests. The Washington 'hawks' and their Israeli puppets should not forget that."

PRAVDA points out in its international review that "most barbarous means for the destruction of civilian population, including cluster and pellet bombs, were supplied to Tel Aviv precisely from the USA -- where for the umpteenth time the U.S. Congress is starting these days another 'inquiry' into whether it was lawful for Israel to use American weapons for its aggression. The U.S. fleet hurriedly approached the Lebanese shores 'just in case'. Of course, not in order to 'punish the aggressor', as Reagan says. But in order to help it in every way. Through its Tel Aviv gangsters Washington has done the dirty job to which it did not resort itself for fear of an unfavorable reaction around the world."

"Some foreign newspapers," PRAVDA goes on, "are affectedly 'surprised' at why the White House, in spite of Israel's barbarous aggression against Lebanon, did not cancel Israeli Premier Begin's visit to the USA. There is nothing to be surprised at. The goals of the USA and Israel coincide, and not for the first time. As the U.S. press writes, Begin on the eve of his departure for the USA made it clear that, in his view, the USA shares the Israeli demand for an end to the existence of the PLO. So yesterday the Reagan administration spokesman Larry Speakes initiated an impudent provocative proposal that the Palestinians down arms. It is significant that the proposal comes from a U.S. official spokesman. Thereby Washington has demonstrated once again that it is a warring anti-Arab in the developments in Lebanon and that the invasion of that country constitutes a U.S.-Israeli aggression".

HAIG PROPOSES TO SEND U.S. TROOPS TO LEBANON

LD181836 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 18 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has actually admitted today that the USA intends to send its troops into Lebanon in the guise of a so-called "multi-national" force.

According to Washington's and Tel Aviv's design the troops are to be deployed in southern Lebanon, which is now occupied by the Israeli aggressor. Haig said that President Reagan will be ready to send American troops for the fulfillment of what he described as "peace-making" functions in Lebanon. This will actually result in the occupation of a part of sovereign Lebanon, this time by U.S. troops.

#### REACTION TO ISRAELI AGGRESSION IN LEBANON

##### Israeli 'Final Solution'

LD190912 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 19 Jun 82

["A 'Final Solution' in Palestine" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, Jun 19 TASS -- Arab countries, and not only them too, have long been aware of the fact that Israel is pursuing the policy of expansion and committing acts of banditry in the Middle East not simply with the knowledge, but also with direct assistance of Washington. This is precisely what is happening under Reagan, this is precisely what was taking place under his predecessors, Vissarian Sisnev, news analyst for the newspaper TRUD, writes today. It is impossible to close one's eyes to the outrages perpetrated by Israel in sovereign Lebanon. Nothing can justify such a policy. The invasion cannot be considered unexpected, for it comes as the latest move in a series of similar bandit acts, since all consecutive cabinets in Tel Aviv have been unanimous in the opinion that the Palestinian lands, occupied illegally, contrary to the United Nations decision, will remain an integral part of Israel, and that any Arab state within their frontiers is out of the question. It should be recalled, the news analyst writes, that part of Palestine which was not initially annexed was seized following the "six-day war" of 1967 which trebled the territory controlled by Israel.

There is something symbolic in the fact that the cruel Israeli invasion took place exactly on the day of the 15th anniversary of the "six-day war": One act of banditry develops into another interspersed with periods when the countries neighbouring on Israel "merely" come under Israeli commandos raids, artillery shelling or air bombing. There is certainly something symbolic in the fact that the aggression started when the leaders of seven major industrialized capitalist nations gathered for a summit meeting in Versailles. This fact, the British FINANCIAL TIMES wrote in June 7, demonstrated that Israeli Premier Begin was sure that the United States, like before, would render every assistance to Israel and shield it from the wrath of the international public opinion. For almost 35 years now Israel has been "solving" the Palestinian problem, using methods which increasingly -- especially now, after the bloody massacre on the Lebanese soil -- remind one of Hitler's method for the solution of the "Jewish problem". The fact that children and grandchildren of those who were subjected to genocide are now practicing genocide themselves, killing every Palestinian in sight, is a national disgrace and a national tragedy of the Israeli people, Vissarian Sisnev writes in conclusion.

##### Haig Meeting With Begin

LD191615 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 19 TASS -- The U.S. administration is taking under its protection the Israeli military who launched an impudent aggression against sovereign Lebanon.

According to a statement by a spokesman for the White House, the Reagan administration continues "studying" the question whether Israel has violated the American arms exports law, in using aircraft and other military equipment, supplied by the USA, for the invasion of Lebanon.

In the light of the fact that American weapons killed in Lebanon already more than 30,000 people, razed whole towns to the ground and are further exterminating peaceful population, this stand of the White House strikes as the limit of cynicism. It is fresh evidence of the fact that the whole hypocritical verbiage of the Reagan administration about its "adherence" to the defence of human rights is in action utter demagoguery. When it comes to the protection of the imperialist interests of the USA, recourse is made to every possible means, and any humane considerations are swept aside, while military strategic calculations come to the foreground, may it even be at the expense of mass annihilation of innocent people.

The destruction of Lebanese towns, the blood spilled by peaceful Lebanese civilians, thousands of whom are killed by U.S.-made bombs which are dropped from Israeli U.S.-made aircraft, in no way mar the "strategic cooperation" between Washington and Tel Aviv. This is once again borne out by the meetings and pronouncements by Israeli Prime Minister Begin who is currently on a visit in the USA.

In the morning today he met with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who declared after the meeting that it had covered "important" issues, and added that the glass [as received] were "hopeful" over the events in Lebanon. As follows from U.S. press reports, these "hopes" reduce to one that Washington "will help Israel achieve its far-reaching aims" in Lebanon which has become a victim of the Tel Aviv aggression perpetuated with the complicity of the Reagan administration.

The essence of these aims, which, as follows from statements by American officials, have been fully and completely approved by Washington, was disclosed by Begin in his address to a large group of leaders of American Zionist organizations. Begin declared with the high-handedness characteristic of him that the Israeli military "will not go from Lebanon before they do away with the Palestine Liberation Organization."

The point at issue is the intention of the aggressor, which enjoys the diplomatic support and military assistance of the U.S. administration, to continue for an indefinitely long time the occupation of the captured Lebanese territory.

As political observers note, the forthcoming meeting between Begin and Reagan will be devoted to a coordination of further plans for a widening of U.S.-Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

#### U.S. 'Hypocrisy Cynicism'

LD182010 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- TASS commentator Igor Bereznikovskiy writes:

Fires are blazing under the skies of Lebanon. Israeli aircraft, heavy artillery and warships have been for two weeks now bombarding peaceful Lebanese towns and villages, the "scorched earth" tactics of the invaders, the mass destruction weapons used by them on a large scale are not only acts of crying lawlessness and brigandage but also vivid evidence of the fact that Israel is impudently flouting the U.N. resolutions and the demands of the world public.

Now it has become even more obvious than ever before that the brutal brigandage and genocide is perpetrated by the Israeli military on the land of a sovereign state with the aid and abetment of U.S. imperialism -- the main supplier of death carrying weapons to Tel Aviv, protector and defender of the aggressor in the international arena.

What hypocrisy and cynicism one has to possess to be able to claim against the backdrop of the present bloody crimes of the Israeli military that they in Washington allegedly knew nothing about Israel's plans as regards the attack against Lebanon and did not support its actions, as was declared by Ramberg, a spokesman for the U.S. State Department, at a press conference on June 17.

It is in vain that he is shifting and dodging, and it is in vain that representatives of the White House are trying to whitewash the policy of the United States, to claim that the Reagan administration is not responsible for the crimes of the Tel Aviv hawks. No lies, no far-fetched "arguments" can cover up the fact that the death carrying weapons used by Israel against peaceful Lebanese and Palestinian peoples have the trade mark "Made in the USA".

Nothing can justify either the fact that Washington has failed up to now even to condemn Israel's intervention in Lebanon, has done nothing to make its partner in the Camp David deal abide by the U.N. Security Council resolution, which provides for an "immediate and unconditional" withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. But it is well known to everybody that without the tacit consent of the White House Tel Aviv would not dare to commit its monstrous crimes.

Washington's tactics are most clear: In rendering Israel all-round aid and assistance and instigating it to ever new territorial seizures it only pursues its own hegemonic aims of establishing its domination over the Middle East, laying its hand on the oil wealth of the Arab countries, suppressing the national liberation movements and progressive regimes in that region and preventing at any cost a just Middle East settlement.

'Arafat Remarks

LD181652 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut June 18 TASS -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, said that the battle for Beirut was only beginning and urged the Palestinians to turn that city into a graveyard for the Israeli intervention troops.

In a message to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and the Arab countries he stressed that the barbarous aggression had been planned and prepared by the United States and carried through by the Zionist criminal gang.

For 14 days now, the message says, the Lebanese and Palestinians have been fiercely fighting on the Lebanese soil against the aggressor armed to the teeth with the newest U.S.-manufactured weapons and [word indistinct] unqualified aid and support of the United States. Despite casualties suffered by them, the Lebanese and Palestinians have held out in the face of enemy attacks. Yasir 'Arafat emphasized the determination of the Palestinians to continue the fighting. At the same time he pointed to the "sluggishness and lack of resolve on the part of certain Arab countries in supplying aid to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples".

"Ceasefire" announcements following one another are a lie designed to lull the vigilance of the peoples of the Middle East and of the honest people of the whole world, Yasir 'Arafat stresses.

Lebanese and Palestinian fighters in Tyre, Sidon, 'Ayn, Al-Millvah, Ad-Damur, Khaldah and other places have dispelled the erroneous notion of the U.S.-Israeli enemy to the effect that it is in a position to destroy the Palestinian revolution and humiliate the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. The enemy suffered such losses that are higher than those in all previous Arab-Israeli wars. And Israeli generals themselves admit that "we have proved that the time of 'lightning wars' has passed. The battle goes on".

If the aggressors and their masters, U.S. imperialists, hope that they can break the will of the Lebanese people and the mass of the Palestinian people, they are a thousand times in the wrong, Yasir 'Arafat says in conclusion.

## Envoy at Security Council

LD191120 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Excerpts] New York June 19 TASS -- Washington and Tel Aviv bear all responsibility for the tragedy taking place on the Lebanese soil as a result of the Israeli aggression against that Arab country. This is the keynote of the addresses by most of the speakers at the U.N. Security Council session, which was held here. The session was convened to examine the question of prolonging the mandate of the U.N. interim force in Lebanon.

In the light of the recent events particularly obvious is the direct responsibility for the actions of the Israeli aggressor which is borne by its senior partner and patron -- the United States, said Oleg Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative to the U.N., it is precisely the USA which armed Israel to the teeth and by its policy of abetment has given it a "green light" for launching criminal anti-Arab actions. It is precisely the USA which ensures a diplomatic cover for the policy of state terrorism pursued by Tel Aviv. Until now the United States has not uttered a single word of condemnation over Israel's brigand actions. It is not concealed in Washington that the USA intends to derive considerable political and military-strategic benefits for itself from the present situation.

The U.N. Security Council has adopted a resolution which prolongs, as an intermediate measure, the mandate of the U.N. interim force in Lebanon for another two months. The resolution urges all sides concerned to give every assistance to the U.N. force in the fulfillment of its mission.

ACTIVITIES OF ADEN PFLO CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD181848 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Aden June 18 TASS -- A congress of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman [PFLO] has closed here. It analyzed the situation in the international arena, in the region and in Oman sultanate. The congress has reaffirmed the course of a further development of international ties with the world working class and liberation movement. It pointed out the tremendous importance of strengthening friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the other countries of the socialist community and progressive Arab states, members of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation.

The congress has demonstrated the determination to carry on the struggle for the liberation of the Oman people from feudal oppression, from the corrupt regime of Sultan Qabus, for delivering the country from imperialist, American and British dominance. The congress adopted decisions aimed at invigorating the national liberation struggle by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and a further perfection of its political activity. Measures were outlined for strengthening the ranks of the front politically, ideologically and organizationally. The task was set of enhancing the role of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman in the struggle against the military presence of the USA and its allies in Oman.

The congress adopted new programs and a charter of the front, elected leading bodies.

'Abd al-'Aziz al-Qadhi has been again elected chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER ON NONALIGNED, SOVIET TIES

PM181505 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 82 p 3

[Interview with Miguel d'Escoto, Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs, by Havana correspondent Yu. Stroyev: "Our Revolution Is Not Alone"; date not specified]

[Text] [Question] The bloody war against the Somoza dictatorship brought untold suffering on the Nicaraguan people. No sooner had the country healed old wounds than a further misfortune befell it -- flooding. Can you tell us about the current situation in Nicaragua in this regard?

[Answer] Our people really have suffered many trials. The present flooding alone has caused \$200 million worth of damage. Grazing land and plantations have been flooded. Houses and various other buildings have been swept away, and there has been loss of life.

I think that we would be in a far worse position were it not for the fact that the new Nicaragua has true friends. Let me cite a specific example. The Soviet Union has sent our country a large quantity of medical supplies, food and other essentials. Working in Nicaragua right now are specialists from Cuba, Bulgaria, the GDR....

[Question] How do you view the results of the session of the nonaligned countries' coordinating bureau held in Havana last week at foreign minister level?

[Answer] The most important result, it seems to me, is that it has strengthened the Non-aligned Movement's ranks.

One of the main topics of discussion at the conference was the problem of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. The policy of Britain, which is banking on solving this problem by old-fashioned colonialist means through the use of force, was sharply condemned by the participants in the meeting. Important questions like support for the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and the patriots of Namibia and South Africa were also discussed. The delegates also expressed their solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, the DPRK and the countries of Central America and the Caribbean. The conference reiterated the demand for the dismantling of the U.S. military base at Guantanamo, on illegally occupied Cuban territory. But the main topic of discussion at the conference was the struggle for peace and an end to the runaway arms race.

[Question] What, in your view, is the significance of the peace initiatives recently launched by the Soviet Union?

[Answer] A desire for peace is the main feature of Soviet foreign policy. We regard as important the fact that Washington has at last agreed to hold talks with Moscow.

In my view, the U.S. stance on this question to date has demonstrated the inability of R. Reagan's administration to come up with any positive ideas. The whole of Washington's foreign policy activity testifies instead to its desire for world dominance.

The Soviet Union's proposals in the sphere of disarmament and the relaxation of international tension are the exact opposite. They are notably consistent and accord with the interests of all the peoples of the world. For this reason the peace initiatives recently advanced by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, came under the closest possible scrutiny at our conference. For our country's part, we fully support them.

[Question] A state delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua visited the Soviet Union this spring. How do you see relations between our countries developing?

[Answer] We are separated by continents and oceans but our countries and peoples are united by a spiritual affinity.

It is no coincidence that the victorious Sandinist revolution immediately decided to establish friendly diplomatic relations with the great Lenin's motherland. I was in the state delegation which visited the Soviet Union. During talks with Soviet leaders we discussed a number of important questions. The decisions adopted at them are indicative of the great promise held by relations between the two countries. These talks reaffirmed that Nicaragua is not alone.

#### CPSU DELEGATION VISITS NICARAGUA 7 JUN

PM111357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Departs"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by N.S. Perun, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee party organizational work section, left Moscow for Managua on 7 June at the invitation of the leadership of Nicaragua's Sandinist National Liberation Front.

#### KISELEV LEADS SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION TO BRAZIL

LD190848 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Comrade Kiselev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, left Moscow for Brazil today on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the National Congress.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

#### Airport Reception

LD210930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet has arrived in the Brazilian capital on an official friendly visit. It is headed by Comrade Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At the airport reception, (Alroldo Santos), first deputy chairman of the Chamber of Deputies of the Brazilian Congress, expressed the conviction that the visit will promote the strengthening of relations between the Soviet Union and Brazil.

#### KUZNETSOV RECEIVES MEXICAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

PM091349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] Gustavo Romero Kolbeck presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin on 3 June.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and G. Romero Kolbeck there was a friendly talk in which G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, participated.

BONDARENKO INTERVIEWED ON CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS

AU191317 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jun 82 p 6

[APN interview with Ivan Afanasyevich Bondarenko, first secretary of the Rostovskaya Oblast CPSU Committee: "Why Do Complaints Recur?;" place and date of interview not given]

[Text] The Rostovskaya Oblast CPSU Committee Bureau has analyzed letters addressed by the working people of the oblast to the editorial offices of the central newspapers. An APN correspondent has spoken with I. Bondarenko, first secretary of the Rostovskaya Oblast CPSU Committee, about the main results of this analysis.

[Question] This is not our first meeting, Ivan Afanasyevich. Mail arriving in the newspapers' editorial offices often contains letters from the Rostovskaya Oblast, which is one of the most industrialized regions of the Soviet Union. There are also complaints among these letters. Among them, recurring complaints deserve particular attention. The party oblast committee has now carried out an analysis of the phenomena to which such letters draw attention.

[Answer] We view the working people's letters as an indication of living ties between the party committee and the masses and as a source of very instructive information. When citizens seek answers to their questions through a relatively protracted way, via the central newspapers, the instructive value for us is even greater: It shows that somewhere something is not in order, that our local party and trade union bodies or social organizations are not adequately fulfilling their tasks.

At the oblast party committee, we have set up a system for dealing with the working people's letters. This system enables us not only to gain a better insight into the citizens' needs and demands but also to solve them in good time and solve them well.

In order to inform the working people as comprehensively as possible and to obtain an in-depth knowledge of their views and wishes, we are propagating and introducing forms such as meetings between the information-propaganda groups of the party oblast committee and the city and district committees on the one hand and the working people's collectives on the other; evenings of questions and answers; discussions on the law; round-table meetings and so forth.

Yet it is true that there is still a considerable number of shortcomings and mistakes in our work with letters. This is borne out, above all, by the growing number of letters pointing recurrently to the same problems. In the second half of 1981 alone, more than 600 of the 7,200 letters addressed to the oblast party committee repeated previously aired grievances. This number worries us. Therefore, in dealing with citizens' letters we have been trying to penetrate more deeply to the gist of the recurrent complaints.

[Question] It is surely impossible to give a positive answer to all questions and requests raised in the letters, isn't it?

[Answer] You are right. Yet it is always possible to give an exhaustive answer, an explanation that will not raise any doubts on the part of the author of the letter. However, the main cause of the recurrent complaints must be sought elsewhere. Our check has revealed that one in six repeated requests is ultimately resolved in a positive way. This bears out that the letter was approached inattentively and formally when dealt with the very first time.

[Question] Where are the most frequent roots of the recurrent complaints?

[Answer] The housing problem and public services occupy the first place. In this connection, it is worthwhile mentioning a special aspect that has been detected by the oblast committee bureau: Even previously we knew that the housing problem in the cities and in rural areas was very urgent.

A great deal is being done to resolve it. The construction enterprise in Rostov, for example, is being reconstructed. Instead of its present annual building capacity of 96,000 square meters of dwelling space, it will be able to build 280,000 square meters. In the other cities of the oblast as well the volume of housing construction has an upward tendency -- in Azov, Novocherkask, Taganrog and Shakhty.

However, we also realize that for the time being the waiting lists for the allocation of an apartment are not becoming any shorter. The executive committees of the city and oblast soviets are not showing the necessary energy in dealing with difficulties and are not making use of all possibilities for improving the working people's housing and living conditions.

We have also come across a telling phenomenon: The analysis of the letters has shown that, basically, the complaints are not linked so much with the housing problem itself as with cases of breach of law in distributing and allocating apartments. V. Makeyev from Millerovo, for example, would not have complained that he was not given an apartment had he not seen in it a violation of regulations. He would have understood it had there been people on the waiting list who needed an apartment more urgently than he himself and had all apartments been distributed equitably. The snag is that the practice prevailing in his organization was quite different. Apartments were allotted to people without sufficient entitlement, even to leading workers who did not need any improvement of their housing conditions. The claims of A. Makeyev, a good worker who had to live in a sublet room with his family of three, somehow went unheeded. That was also the reason for his justified complaint.

I and all members of the bureau are deeply saddened by letters about the undignified conduct of individual functionaries and about the illicit use of their positions. This is an evil against which all of us and the party organizations in particular must wage a merciless struggle. A leading worker who begins to take advantage of his post, regardless of the level of management on which this happens, not only brings shame upon himself but also casts a shadow on our way of life and the Communist Party.

Unfortunately, not all party committees respond with the necessary strictness to such offenses. Here is an example. In 1980 serious shortcomings were detected in the work of V. Tishikov, head of the accounting department of the Podzemmetallozaschita organization. He ignored the views of social organizations, rejected criticism, manipulated bonuses, promoted his own people, repaired his private apartment at the organization's expense and so forth.

Instead of strictly punishing the culprit, the management of the Rostovoblgaz production enterprise and some members of the soviet borough party committee in Rostov [title as published] protected him. Naturally, the attempt to stand up for the compromised department head engendered a number of letters by Podzemmetallozaschita employees. This time, they were addressed to supraordinated organizations and to the editorial offices of newspapers. Finally, the whole affair ended with a strict punishment of the culprits.

Here is another example. Recently the bureau of the oblast party committee, on the basis of the verification of the content of a letter, dealt with a complaint about the illicit use of their posts and mismanagement by leading employees of the paints and varnishes production enterprise in Taganrog. The verification revealed that deputy director P. Dzigar abused his position and caused the emergence of an unwholesome atmosphere in the collective. He organized "drinking bouts" and tolerated mismanagement in production. The bureau of the party oblast committee has expelled Dzigar from the ranks of the CPSU. It has also been necessary to take strict steps against those who should have seen his conduct, but did not pay any attention to it.

We at the oblast committee regard highly working people's letters that help us to expose careerists and pushy persons who pretend to be dedicated and loyal workers but in reality abuse their posts for personal enrichment. Such people, just like bureaucrats and ruffians, are causing great damage to the people and the party. We are grateful to everyone who helps the party organs in waging a struggle against this evil.

[Question] The CPSU Central Committee demands that party, soviet, trade union and economic bodies adopt specific measures for further improving the forms and methods of work with letters and personal contact with citizens. It demands that they consolidate the positive experiences amassed thus far. How are you dealing with this task?

[Answer] The CPSU Central Committee resolutions generalize the wealth of experience accumulated by many party bodies and organizations and determine the basic forms and methods of work with verified letters and reports from the working people. These are: the leading workers' rendering of accounts before the collectives; the supply of information about the treatment of letters; on-the-spot investigation of the facts; personal meetings with citizens directly in the enterprise or at the place of residence and other forms.

For example, last year we generalized the suggestions and critical comments made by the party committees' lecturers and propagandists. There were more than 600 such critical comments and suggestions aimed at strengthening labor organization and discipline in production, increasing thrift and improving services. We have obtained a wealth of valuable material in this way.

Lately, we have been paying increasing attention to publishing the measures taken on the basis of the working people's letters. It goes without saying that not everyone likes that. A secretary of a city party committee phoned me recently and said: "We have made order so what is the use of writing about the mistakes in newspapers?" I told him that it is to prevent them from allowing the same mistakes to happen again and to help others to learn from their mistakes. I consider the publication of the results of the work with letters very important.

By improving the style of the party committees' work, we are living up to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instruction that every party worker and every manager should regard a sensitive and attentive approach to citizens' letters, requests and complaints as his obligation vis-a-vis the people and the party.

#### TRADE UNIONS' PUBLIC CONTROL WORK REVIEWED

PM181211 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Jun 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Important Tasks Discussed"]

[Text] An AUCCTU Presidium session was held yesterday. It examined the question of "Measures to step up the effectiveness of the public control by trade unions in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress."

At all states of communist building public control has always been and still remains a proven means of involving the broad working masses in active struggle for the implementation of party and government decisions. Using various forms of working people's participation in public control, trade union councils and committees exert effective influence on the further improvement of Soviet people's living conditions.

The 26th CPSU Congress drew the attention of trade unions and labor collectives to the need for all-around improvement of public control activity. Control particularly in the spheres directly linked with people's daily needs must be made more effective, informal and impartial, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress. For the trade unions this is a task of enormous political importance and profound democratic content.

The trade unions have all necessary rights and powers to implement effective public control, the AUCCTU Presidium session noted. It is particularly effective in the trade, municipal, consumer service, medical service and public transport network and in the struggle against instances of abuse, embezzlement of socialist property and spoilage and waste of the people's resources.

In the resolution it adopted the AUCCTU Presidium instructed trade union councils and committees to ensure the substantial enhancement of the role of public control and to coordinate its activity with soviet commissions, people's control committees, "Komsomol searchlights" and law enforcement organs.

Trade union councils and committees must organize regular instruction and training for public control workers, generalize and disseminate positive experience in public control commissions and groups' work and give every encouragement to the best public control workers. It is also essential to make fuller use of the rights granted to trade unions by Soviet legislation and to intercept resolutely instances of disregard of public control.

The AUCCTU Presidium also discussed the draft program for trade union participation in work on reducing the use of manual labor in national economy sectors in 1982-1985 and through 1990. Measures were outlined aimed at enhancing the trade unions' role in fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan targets for reducing manual labor, and specific avenues were defined for their joint work with planning, economic and state organs. In particular it is planned to prepare sector and intersectorial lists of operations for priority mechanization and to step up working people's moral and material interest in accelerating the speed with which the problem of mechanizing manual labor is resolved.

The implementation of the projected program will help to surpass the targets set for ministries and departments for reducing the use of manual labor and at the same time reducing by 45 percent the number of workers employed in heavy physical labor.

The AUCCTU Presidium adopted a resolution "On citing all-union competition leaders for 1982 USSR state prizes for outstanding work achievements."

#### GRISHIN OPENS MOSCOW CARDIOLOGICAL CENTER

LD191522 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Excerpt] There was a meeting today in Moscow devoted to the inauguration of the All-Union Cardiological Center of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. Speaking at its opening, Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, said in part:

Soviet people know well that concern for the welfare, health and happiness of the working people has been and remains the highest aim of the Communist Party. Not a single state in the world has such an extensive network of medical services and major scientific research medical complexes as the USSR. In Moscow alone in recent years a scientific oncological center, a center for protecting the health of mothers and children and a number of general hospitals have been built.

#### GRISHIN PRESENTS AWARD TO MOSCOW FACTORY

LD182046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The products of Moscow's No 1 State Bearings Works serve in all spheres of the national economy.

For its great contribution to the development of the homeland's machinebuilding the works has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

At the enterprise today there was a festive meeting of representatives of the working people devoted to the presentation of the order. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee, addressed the meeting.

He conveyed to the workers of the enterprise congratulations and best wishes from Comrade Brezhnev and presented the distinguished award to the collective. Awards were also presented to a group of leading workers at the enterprise.

GORBACHEV, DEMICHEV ATTEND EXHIBITION OPENING

LD181304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Excerpts] A jubilee exhibition entitled "in a united family" opened at the VDNKH [Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy] in Moscow today. A solemn meeting took place on the square outside the main pavilion of the USSR VDNKH, where the exhibition is housed. It was attended by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of culture of the USSR; other officials; representatives of the union republics; leading workers and innovators from works, factories, collective and state farms, building sites; and activists of science and culture. The meeting was opened by Academician Marchuk, chairman of the Main Exhibition Committee of the USSR VDNKH.

AZERBAIJAN PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSES TASKS

LD181336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The USSR Food Program opens a new stage in the struggle of the party to raise unswervingly the prosperity of Soviet people. This was stated today by participants in a plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, in Baku. It discussed the results of the May 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the republic's party organization in light of its decisions and Comrade Brezhnev's report. The report read by Comrade Aliyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party, stressed that the Food Program for the Azerbaijan SSR provides for the intensification of cotton growing, as well as for wider use of possibilities for further increasing the output of early vegetables, potatoes and grapes.

The same agenda applied at Perm today, where a plenum of the party gorkom took place. The results of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee were also the subject of a meeting of the aktiv of the party organization of Brest.

NEW MINISTERS APPOINTED IN UKRAINIAN SSR

Power and Electrification

WA100930 [Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 12 May publishes on page 1 a decree of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium dated 11 May announcing the appointment of Vitaliy Fedorovich Sklyarov as minister of power and electrification of the Ukrainian SSR. A 100-word biographical sketch is published below the decree. On page 3 the newspaper carries a 25-word article that A.M. Makukhin has been relieved of his duties as minister of power and electrification in connection with his transfer to another post.

Rural Construction

WA101015 [Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 13 May publishes on page 1 a decree of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium dated 12 May announcing the appointment of Valeriy Ivanovich Cherepa as minister of rural construction of the Ukrainian SSR. A 100-word biographical sketch is published below the decree. On page 3 the newspaper carries a 25-word article that Yu. B. Kotov has been relieved of his duties as minister of rural construction in connection with his transfer to another post.

TASS COMMENTATOR ON SOVIET COURTS, ELECTIONS

LD170932 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Novikov writes:

In the Soviet Union preparations are drawing to a close for the elections to people's courts. They will be held next Sunday simultaneously with the elections to local soviets of people's deputies.

The people's courts furnish the foundation of the Soviet judicial system. They consider the bulk of criminal and civil cases. The people's courts are elected in direct ballot by the population for five years. All citizens who attain the age of 25 may be elected. As a rule, people's judges have a juridical education. Over 10,000 people's judges are to be elected on June 20th.

Besides a judge, each people's court also has two people's assessors. They are elected by the working people in an open ballot for two and a half years. People's assessors are not professional lawyers but workers or peasants, doctors, teachers, scientists and cultural figures. Nevertheless they have equal rights with the judges with whom they settle by majority vote all questions related to cases under consideration, including the verdict.

The equal rights of people's judges and people's assessors are one of the major principles of the Soviet judicial system.

Over 700,000 people's assessors will be elected in the current elections. Such a broad participation by the population in the administering of justice is evidence of genuine democratic nature of the Soviet court.

Another not less important principle of justice in the USSR is the responsibility of the court to the electors. The Constitution of the USSR emphasizes that judges and people's assessors are responsible to the electorate or to the bodies that elected them and can be recalled if they do not justify their confidence or do anything unworthy of their title.

These constitutional provisions are widely implied in practice. In 1981, for instance, people's courts made over 100,000 reports to the electorate. The majority of people's assessors also accounted for their work.

ELECTIONS FOR LOCAL SOVIETS HELD 20 JUN

LD201556 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 20 TASS -- Millions of people in the USSR are going to the polls today on the day of elections to local soviets of people's deputies. Polling stations are functioning in all the republics of the country.

It is not by chance that the power which the working people of the country established in the October of 1917 as a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution is called the soviet. It is through the soviets (councils) of all levels -- from the USSR Supreme Soviet to rural soviet -- that the people exercise their right to administer the country themselves.

Today Soviet people are to elect about 2.3 million deputies to more than 50,000 regional, city, district and rural soviets -- several tens of thousands of deputies more than previously. The country's population has grown since the previous elections to the local soviets (1979). New towns, settlements, and urban districts have sprung up. The number of soviets and deputies has grown accordingly.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 16-20 JUN REPORTED

LD210148 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 16-20 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

16 June

Mass grass cutting has begun in Belorussia. One-third of the area has been cut so far. Over 500,000 tons more of forage will be procured this year as compared to last year. (1330 GMT)

17 June

Farms in Tadzhikistan have begun mass deliveries of vegetables and fruits to Siberia, the Urals, the far east and the far north. They will send 55,000 tons of produce to these areas this year. (0800 GMT)

18 June

Grasses have been cut on the first few thousand hectares in Omskaya Oblast. Particular attention is being devoted to procurement of pelletized green grasses. (0900 GMT)

Winter barley is being harvested in the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus. Harvesting will soon start in the Kuban and Stavropolskiy Kray. In Krasnodarskiy Kray the harvesting will be done by the group method. For this purpose 1,203 harvesting-transport units have been formed. They have nearly 30,000 combines and reapers and over 40,000 trucks. Everything has been done to avoid losses in the harvest. Control threshings will be carried out so that the yield of each field will be determined. Based on this, material and moral incentives will be given to combine drivers. As envisaged by the Food Program, payment in kind -- in the form of grain and other agricultural produce -- is being made. (1100 GMT)

Cutting of winter grain has begun in North Ossetia with a yield of 35 quintals per hectare. Cleared fields will be sown with fodder crops. (1200 GMT)

19 June

Grain has been harvested on 110,000 hectares to date in Azerbaijan. (2300 GMT)

20 June

Harvest preparations are being completed in the Ukraine, where over 95,000 combines will be working. (1300 GMT)

MESYATS ON AGRICULTURAL MANPOWER PROBLEMS

PM181055 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 82 p 2

[Correspondent A. Chernichenko interview with USSR Agriculture Minister V.K. Mesyats: "Addressed to Everyone"; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Valentin Karpovich, in your view, how can we explain the close public attention -- in our country and abroad -- being paid to the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions and the Food Program which has been adopted?

[Answer] First of all, by the fact that this CPSU Central Committee plenum adopted a comprehensive program for the further improvement of the Soviet people's well-being. Its scale is striking. It attests that the country's material and technical potential, which has increased over the past three 5-year plans, enables us to resolve large-scale targeted tasks.

I shall cite a few figures: by the start of the 11th 5-year Plan, agriculture's fixed capital was 3.4 times the 1965 indicators and energy capacities per worker had more than trebled.

The available reclaimed land had increased 75 percent while deliveries of mineral fertilizers to the countryside had increased 200 percent. Substantial changes have taken place in the countryside's social aspect. Rural workers' working and daily living conditions have improved.

All this has made it possible to increase the level of gross production output as a whole by 50 percent and labor productivity by 80 percent. However, the food problem, as Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in his report at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, is still a long way from being removed from the agenda. While overall in terms of calorific value our diet meets physiological norms, its structure needs to be improved by increasing the consumption of the more valuable foods.

The USSR Food Program has set the task of accelerating the solution of these problems and ensuring by 1990 a per capita meat consumption of 70kg (as against 58kg in 1980), a per capita milk consumption of 330-340kg as against 314kg, a per capita consumption of vegetables and cucurbits of 126-135kg as against 97kg, and a per capita consumption of fruit and berries of 66-70kg as against 38kg.

[Question] The fulfillment of the Food Program depends primarily on people. What is the cadre situation in the countryside like today?

[Answer] Over 26 million people -- one-fifth of all those employed in the national economy -- work on the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises. But their countrywide distribution is uneven.

In the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR many kolkhozes and sovkhozes do not have enough workers for normal operations. Such farms also exist in the oblasts of the Central Chernozem Region, Siberia, the far east, the Baltic republics and the Ukraine.

The reasons vary, but the main one consists in poorer housing, cultural and consumer service conditions than in the city. It is primarily young people who migrate, and this leads to a rise in the average age of the rural population, to an aging effect.

Of course, owing to many factors -- army service, study, work on new construction sites -- some young people will continue to leave the countryside. But it is clearly impossible to resolve the food problem without the younger generation's effective participation. An additional influx of manpower to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes is essential.

I should like to mention an idea expressed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 19th Komsomol Congress: Every rural and urban Komsomol organization and Komsomol member must find an appropriate place in the implementation of the Food Program.

[Question] Which professions are most needed in the countryside now?

[Answer] Today's agricultural enterprise is a complicated production and social complex. Of course, it has leading professions. If we are speaking of workers' specialities, then machine operators and stockraisers. Over 3 million tractor drivers and combine operators and about 1.5 million truck drivers are working on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and inter-farm enterprises. But in the majority of cases there is a shortage of them. There are farms where there are 80 or fewer drivers for every 100 tractors. And equipment deliveries are increasing. In the eighties alone agriculture will be supplied with 3.74-3.78 million tractors, 1.17 million grain harvesting combines, a great deal of other machinery and complex equipment, and 3-3.06 million trucks. That means the countryside will need thousands more machine operators. And this demand will increase: the Food Program sets the task of basically completing by 1990 the comprehensive mechanization of arable farming and stockraising.

Great attention is being paid to swelling the numbers of machine operator cadres. Every year about 1.5 million people are trained in the vocational and technical educational establishments and directly on the farms, including approximately 970,000 tractor drivers and combine operators and over 200,000 truck drivers.

Stockraising cadres are an equally important problem. This sector is a shock front now and in the long term. But the shortage of skilled manpower is felt particularly here. However, the scale and comprehensive nature of the program require not only traditional rural professions but also many others for the countryside.

Take construction. The volumes of capital investments in agriculture are increasing with every 5-year plan, and a broad program has been outlined for improving the countryside's social and consumer service living conditions. In the 11th 5-Year Plan alone R38 billion in capital investments are being channeled for these purposes, and the figure will increase still further in the 12th 5-Year plan. That means a new army of construction workers will be needed.

The countryside's social development requires an increase in the number of teachers and doctors. Workers in the services sphere are very much needed. In short, in the countryside today all professions are important and all carry prestige.

[Question] Valentin Karpovich, what steps are envisaged by the program to ensure that more young people choose the professions you have enumerated?

[Answer] The main thing is the improvement of labor organization. Thus, in the countryside that means going over to two-shift work with two days off. True, that is possible only where there are enough stock raisers. That is why the Komsomol and young people's teams formed of rural secondary school graduates deserve every approval and support. It is essential to improve work on the vocational and technical guidance of pupils and to reinforce the material and technical base of rural general education schools and to help student production teams with advice and deeds. Today in rural schools almost 1.4 million senior students are studying the foundations of livestock raising while 2.4 million are studying mechanization and the foundations of agrotechnics. We are counting on their going into agriculture.

The plenum decisions create conditions not only for the dynamic development of agricultural production but also for the countryside's accelerated social development. The further transformation of rural population centers into well appointed settlements is planned. In the 11th 5-Year Plan apartment blocks with a total area of 176 million square meters will be commissioned on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, while in the 12th 5-Year Plan, the volume of housing construction will increase by a further 15-18 percent. In the current 5-year plan it is planned to build clubs and culture centers to accommodate 1,365,000 people. In the 12th 5-Year Plan this figure will increase a further 70 percent.

The volume of road construction will also increase, which will make it possible to ensure reliable transport communications between the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and the rayon centers and open up bus links between them. In the current decade approximately 130,000 km of general-purpose highways will be constructed, as will 150,000 km of internal farm roads.

The young people who remain in the countryside or who come to work on kolkhozes and sovkhoses will thus live under considerably better conditions. But that does not mean that they can count on having everything prepared for them. The state is earmarking funds and materials. But it is still necessary to construct housing, schools and hospitals, clubs and children's preschool institutions. It is largely the young people who have to do all this. That is why the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have approved the initiative of the Komsomol Central Committee on sending 30,000-35,000 young men and women under the public draft and 250,000 people in student construction detachments to work on rural and land reclamation construction every year.

Speaking of keeping cadres on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, we must mention that a whole series of resolutions has been adopted recently on aid for individual construction and for managing private subsidiary farms. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses have been given the duty of earmarking fodder land for their workers taking part in social production, giving assistance in cultivating private plots, and satisfying the population's requirements with respect to acquiring piglets and young poultry.

All this is envisaged in the farms' production and financial plans.

Many points of the resolutions touch directly on young people. Thus, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures to Increase the Production of Agricultural Produce on Citizens' Private Subsidiary Farms" adopted in January 1981 allows the sovkhozes to issue to young families young animals free of charge at the farm's expense and to help them in constructing outbuildings. Of course, on the condition that the members of these families work on the farm in question.

The graduates of higher and secondary specialized educational establishments sent to work on sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises have the right to receive a lump sum grant up to six times their monthly salary to equip their farms. In addition, benefits are extended to this category of specialists to supply them for their first 3 years of work with free apartments, heating and lighting. These measures are envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Further Staffing of Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes With Leading Cadres and Specialists and the Enhancement of Their Role and Responsibility in Developing Agricultural Production" approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum.

A whole series of other benefits has been defined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures for the Further Improvement of the Rural Population's Municipal and Consumer Service and Sociocultural Living Conditions" for teachers and leading workers at preschool institutions, teachers at children's music and art schools, and specialists in physical culture and sport working in rural areas.

[Question] Valentin Karpovich, in the countryside today young women have fewer professions to choose from than young men. Because of this they are less eager to remain in the countryside. The so-called "bride problem" arises....

[Answer] Yes, that problem does exist and it must be treated very seriously. It is essentially a problem of making rational use of manpower and ensuring rural workers' year-round employment. Its solution will be helped primarily by the transition to full comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production. In addition the Food Program determines that, where expedient, subsidiary production facilities and industries and production sharing with industrial enterprises should be developed on the farms. The experience of the work of such shops in Gorkovskaya and Vladimirskaia Oblasts, the Ukraine and other places show that young women are eager to go there. These production facilities operate according to their own plan during the winter, and in "peak" periods for agriculture their cadres take part in field work.

We have already talked about the development of the services sphere in the countryside. Here there are also great opportunities for using female labor. I have already cited some figures. I can add that through the Tsentrosoyuz alone in the period 1982-1990 stores with a trading area of 4.9 million square meters, bakeries with a capacity to produce 17,000 tons of bread products a day, and public catering enterprises with 417,000 places will be constructed. As early as 1985 it is planned to have comprehensive consumer reception centers on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

The Food Program and the decisions taken by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum raise the prestige of agricultural labor. Of course, in our national economy the labor of every member of society and every profession is held in honor. But it must be remembered that the rural inhabitant's labor is still special -- it is the prime source of life.

We do not promise an easy life to young people coming to work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The work is strenuous, selfless and persistent. There is much to be constructed and a great deal to do. Shortcomings and manifestations of inertia must be combated. But who better than young people can build a new life and advance it further? That is why I want to wish all those who will take part in implementing the historic task of implementing the country's Food Program youthful ardor, Komsomol fervor and successes in their work for their dear people.

RAILWAYS OFFICIAL CRITICIZES TRACTOR MINISTRY

LD182100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Summary] Earlier this week this radio station warned of difficulties in supplying farms with new agricultural machinery owing to a shortage of rolling stock.

We have received an official reply from the Ministry of Railways. This is what (Leonid Romanovich Cheglov), deputy chief of traffic management, told our correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Cheglov] Since the first days of June we did in fact somewhat ease off the supply of trucks to load agricultural machinery. The pace of output at these works had slowed down. Now a decision has been adopted to step up again the supply of trucks to agricultural-machine-building enterprises. And since 11 June the supply of trucks to works producing agricultural machinery has been going virtually according to plan.

[Question] In that case we may hope that soon those combines, tractors and agricultural machinery will be on the farms.

[Answer] We will take all measures to dispatch the works' accumulated stock and completely eliminate the shortcomings permitted since the beginning of June. We would also like the comrades from the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building to turn their attention to the question of utilizing trucks supplied for the loading of their output too.

[Question] What complaints do you have against them?

[Answer] The point is that in the 5 months of this year, above-norm idle-standing of trucks has been permitted in this ministry, and because of this the freight-carrying resources of more than 5,000 trucks have been lost. Those 5,000 trucks could have carried approximately 20,000 tractors. In adopting a decision to increase the supply of trucks to works, we also consider that only by joint efforts with the enterprise dispatching machinery for the rural areas will we resolve this problem and deliver to our agricultural workers all the machinery by the deadlines laid down. [end recording]

KOLA PENINSULA HIT BY SUMMER BLIZZARDS

PM171525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 82 p 6

[Nonstaff correspondent A. Khramtsov report: "Snow, Snow...."]

[Text] Murmansk, 14 Jun -- A snowstorm raged over the Kola Peninsula. A dense layer of wet snow covered the roads and mainline railroads. Telephone and electricity lines started to sag under the weight of their ice cover. A snow blanket covered the tops and sides of the hills. And in the streets of Murmansk the snow and the strong wind bent to the ground the rowans and birches which had just come into leaf.

The inhabitants of the polar regions can hardly be surprised by snowfalls in June. Every day snow showers sweep the peninsula, and by night the column of mercury falls below zero, while by day it does not rise above 6 degrees. After an abundant snowfall the snow cover has reached a depth of more than 15 cm.

Workers and employees from the oblasts' enterprises and institutes have set about combating the snowdrifts. The necessary snow clearing machinery has been allocated. Cold cyclonic air masses continue to come into the Kola Peninsula from the Kara and Barents Seas.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH FODDER CULTIVATION -- Fodder cultivation is carried out on over 25 million hectares of land in the Kazakh SSR. Farmers greatly benefit from meteorological information made available to them. The success in fodder cultivation contributes toward the successful utilization of over 300,000 agricultural machines in the Kazakh SSR, including combines. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 Jun 82 GF]

THREE COSMOS-SERIES EARTH SATELLITES LAUNCHED

Cosmos-1379

LD190820 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another artificial earth satellite in the Cosmos series, Cosmos-1379, on June 18.

The satellite carries scientific equipment designed to continue the exploration of outer space.

Cosmos-1379 was launched into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 100.3 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface (in the apogee) -- 1,027 kilometers, minimum distance from the earth's surface (in the perigee) -- 552 kilometers, inclination of the orbit 65.8 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment the satellite carries a radio system for the accurate measurement of the elements of the orbit and a radio telemetric system for transmitting to the earth the data on the operation of the on-board instruments and scientific equipment.

Scientific research envisaged by the program has been fulfilled. Obtained information is being processed at the coordinating and computing center.

Cosmos-1380

LD191806 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- On Friday the Soviet Union launched another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1380. It carries aboard scientific equipment to continue outer space research.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following characteristics: initial period of revolution -- 93.1 minutes, maximum distance from earth surface -- 732 km, minimum distance -- 156 km, inclination of the orbit -- 82.9 degrees.

The equipment operates normally.

Cosmos-1381

LD191810 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- An artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1381, was launched by the Soviet Union on Friday. It carries aboard scientific equipment designed to continue space research programmes.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following characteristics: initial period of revolution -- 90.3 minutes, maximum distance from earth surface -- 395 kilometers, minimum distance -- 216 kilometers, inclination of the orbit -- 70.4 degrees.

The equipment operates normally.